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Ottawa, Week by Week

[By DEAN WILSON]

Sensational Allegations

Though the Government had taken proper measures to supervise the Federal by-election in the constituency of Montreal-Cartier after the disclosures by M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, of alleged irregularities in preparing the voters' lists at a time when the returning officer for this division was a nephew of the official Liberal candidate, yet this event has brought an aftermath of considerable discussion in political circles, particularly on account of the sensational allegations of the padding of the voters' lists. Mr. Coldwell's charges had stated that the enumerators had put on the voters' lists hundreds of names of non-existent persons—a baby of seven weeks, who was listed as a "bookkeeper"; a five years old girl, who was termed as a "retired spinster"; six persons' names, who turned out to be only the names of customers in a restaurant; dead people, fictitious names and so forth.

Political Effects Are Expected

It has been obvious that an impression has existed, or has been made directly or indirectly on the mind of the man-in-the-street throughout Canada that the results of the elections in the Province of Ontario on August 4, and in the four federal by-elections on August 9, would have no serious effects upon the political situation in Ottawa. A contrary view has been held in usually well-informed and reliable political circles along Parliament Hill where it has been stressed in whispers that, though local conditions or local problems were exhibited ostentatiously by the politicians in the Ontario provincial elections and in the four federal by-elections, yet national issues or federal problems were introduced into these battles of the ballot, especially certain problems of the Government in Ottawa having been aired in these tests of public opinion, such as the manpower problem of the farmers, measures in application of controls or restrictions, and so forth. In other words, the belief has existed behind the scenes that these results of the elections and political campaigns would produce concrete effects on the political situation along Parliament Hill.

Treatment and Men Below Category

Men with varicose veins and some similar ailments may be treated to become fit for the armed services, and remedial treatment for such men below category may be expanded in Canada. In February of this year it was announced that hernia would not be considered as a basis for rejection from the armed services, if the man was in good condition otherwise, in order to treat the recruit and to raise his grading. The new regulations provide that men with varicose veins and some similar ailments should be included in these provisions, with the anticipation in general in Ottawa that conditions such as non-toxic goitres and similar disabilities will be set out likewise to be decided upon individually by consultants at reception centres.

Controls and Business Closures

There have been claims that the operations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board had caused businesses to close since it had started to function, this claim has been answered in Ottawa by figures which have shown that businesses closed for commercial failure during the past five years had fallen down rather than gone up. Commercial failures for the past five years have been for 1938, 776; 1939, 861; 1940, 792; 1941, 671; 1942, 522. As a matter of fact, it has been pointed out in the nation's capital that the greatest number of closures have been due to reasons other than wartime controls.

Lack of Complaints

In the so-called "good old days," the civil servants in the nation's capital usually started their day's work at ten in the morning and ended it at at four in the afternoon, with one and a half hours for lunch. However, now conditions have changed and the daily hours of work have been increased. When this fact is added to the other grievances about over-crowded housing, transportation inconveniences, small salaries for the lower grades, and so forth, it should not be difficult to understand why there is no lack of complaints amongst some of the more than 25,000 civil servants in Ottawa.

Spotlight on the Farmer

Somewhow or other impartial underground information in Ottawa implies to this veteran observer that the Hon. John Bracken's popularity is growing much too rapidly in certain rural sections of Ontario, where they bear in mind that the head of the Progressive-Conservative Party originally came from an Ontario farm to satisfy opposing political camps, and now it is held that this was one of the powerful factors in the manoeuvres which brought about the choice of the Hon. H. Nixon as head of the Liberal Party in Ontario, with the latter being also a farmer. Indeed, this growing popularity of the Hon. John Bracken throughout other sections of rural Canada is drawing more attention than it is generally admitted; and this should bring interesting news in the near future, particularly where the farmer is concerned.

Is This the Real Reason?

When Senator Bench resigned recently from the War Labor Board in Ottawa, and his place was taken by a comparatively young Montreal lawyer, Leon Lalande, widespread publicity was given to this change, as well as to the reason for it. However, it is pointed out now that incidentally prior to this sudden change there were protests on the ground that there was no French-Canadian on this important Board, and this change it is said may have been connected with these protests inside and outside of Parliament.

Experimental Farms

According to the Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms and member of the Agricultural Board, Dr. E. S. Archibald, Canada's farmers will have to increase the potato crop in the next year, not only for the domestic food market but for the provision of starch for manufacting industries and for overseas needs. Moreover, if in potato growing, farmers used good certified seed, free from disease, fertiliser and proper spraying methods, it is possible for them to get from 220 to 280 bushels per acre instead of about 100 bushels, as were produced last year. Then again, farmers could improve their production by using purebred sires, since demonstrations have proven that with little encouragement, the farmers could overcome wastages and practically double the production in such things as milk and butter fat. In simple language, he claimed that farmers could keep up as well as improve the quality of food products, eliminating half their losses and their requirements without trouble, if they would only take advantage properly of what was being demonstrated for their benefit at the experimental farms.

Crops in Lethbridge District

The Lethbridge district will have a wheat crop this year which averages 12 bushels to the acre, according to the Lethbridge Herald Last year the Lethbridge railroad division threshed more than 85 million bushels of all kinds of grain, of which 55 million bushels were wheat.

Wedding Bells

GLASGO—ELLIOTT

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Elliott, when their daughter Dorothy Alberta, of the C.W.A.C., became the bride of Mr. Chester James Glasgo, of the Calgary Highlanders.

The bride entered the room on the arm of her father, to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march played by Miss Laura McEwen, and took her place beside the groom beneath an arch of red, white and blue. Both bride and groom were attired in the uniform of their respective regiments.

Miss Audrey Elliott and Mr. James Elliott, sister and brother of the bride, attended the couple.

Following the ceremony, which was performed by Major Sullivan of the Salvation Army, a delicious dinner was served.

Later the happy couple left, amid showers of confetti, for Medicine Hat, where they will spend a few days with the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Glasgo.

Pay For Soldier Harvesters

Minimum wages to be paid for the services of soldiers detailed for farm labor in Canada were announced as follows by the defence department at Ottawa:—

Western Canada, per day	$4.00
Ontario ,,	3.50
Quebec ,,	3 00
Maritimes ,,	3 00

In addition, farmers will provide board and lodging.

Soldiers granted leave to assist in harvesting on their own farms, or those of their parents or near relatives, will be provided with free transportation to destinations of not more than 500 miles; meal tickets, and free overalls.

First Telegram Goes To King

The first telegram sent from the new C.N.R. central station, Montreal, was a message from R. C. Vaughan, Chairman and President of the National System to the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, thanking the Prime Minister for his message of congratulations to the Canadian National Railways "upon the construction of terminal facilities in keeping with the needs of our rapidly growing country."

Capt. Robt. F. C. Allen Is Promoted To Major

Promotion of Capt. Robert F. C. Allen of Delia, Alberta, officer commanding No. 44 Canadian Provost Corps, to the rank of Major, has been announced by headquarters of Military District No. 13.

Major Allen was educated at St. Paul's School, London; United Services College, Devon; and Royal Military Academy at Woolwich

He joined the Imperial Army in 1907. In 1914 15 he was on the north-west frontier of India, and from 1915 to 1918 in Mesopotamia where he commanded the 7th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, in 1917 and 1918. From 1918 until the close of the first Great War he served in Palestine He retired in 1921 with the rank of major.

For his military service he was awarded the Military Cross, French Croix de Guerre, and was also mentioned in dispatches.

Major Allen joined No. 13 District Depot in August, 1940; and in October of the same year formed No, 23 (now No. 44) Provost Company.

U. F. W. A.

Owing to rain in June the U.F.W.A. meeting was not held. However, the regular July meeting was held on Thursday afternoon, July 29, with Mrs. W. L. Carter presiding. Three visitors were present. One new member joined during the month.

Roll call was responded by wartime canning hints.

Interesting letters were read by Mrs. L. Dunfield and Mrs. Robert Milne.

Routine business was disposed of.

Arrangements will be made to have the Rest Room raised—to meet the requirements of the new sidewalk.

Mrs. Robert Stoness presented the following interesting program:—A paper on Health, read by Mrs. Stanley Horsky; a poem, "Things Work Out"; a contest, which created fun, Mrs. H. Moore winning the prize.

Meeting adjourned for a half hour social period while the hostesses, Mrs. Geo. Edgley and Mrs. W. L. Carter, served tea.

Tabor people claim fruit raised in irrigated farms in that district is much superior to imported British Columbia fruit.

Russian Dandelion For Rubber Production

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

The Allied nations lost about nine-tenths of their natural rubber supply when Japan entered the war and occupied the East Indies in 1942. Naturally the conservation of our rubber supplies on hand at that time, and the discovery of new sources became immediately important. It was known that Russia had been making rubber from the Russian dandelion, and that a small amount of seed of this plant could be procured from the United States Department of Agriculture. A limited supply of seed was obtained and used for test purposes on a number of Experimental Farms.

Although it is true that the results of investigations to date do not indicate that this Russian dandelion is going to do much in supplying a new source of rubber, still it was thought that it might be interesting to our readers to know that work is being done at the Lethbridge Station in relation to the same.

A plot of about one-quarter acre in size was sown on irrigated land about the middle of June, 1942. Root samples were dug and sent to Ottawa last fall for rubber determination, the root being the important part for this purpose. The yield of roots produced was approximately 4,000 pounds per acre, which compares favourably with that of other Stations in Canada or with Russia's normal yield of 4,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre.

The plot survived the winter very well and has made good growth this season. Root samples are being sent to Ottawa weekly for analysis. These, along with two special shipments, have resulted in the eradication of almost all of the plots. A plot of similar size, however, was planted this season in order that these studies might be continued.

Milkweed is also considered promising for rubber production and is being thoroughly tested on several of the Experimental Stations. About a quarter of an acre of this plant has been sown on both dry and irrigated land at the Lethbridge Station.

YOUTH SPEAKS OUT



Here are five members of the group of young people who participated in a Discussion Club series of broadcasts under the general title, "Youth Speaks Out," heard on Sundays at 4.03 p.m. CDT (3.03 p.m. MDT). The series concludes on August 15. Pictured above, reading from left to right, are: standing, Albert Hamilon and Rosemary Townend; seated, John Howes, Callie Kennedy, and Morley Kare.

A. M. A. Asks Refund of Car License Fees

Acting promptly in the matter, the Alberta Motor Association last week made strong representations to the provincial government to refund a large portion of the license fees collected this year from car owners in "AA"' and also in "A" special category.

In addition, the A. M. A. asked that a substantial reduction be made in motor taxation in 1944.

A resolution from the motor association, whose provincial directors held a meeting in Calgary last month was submitted to the cabinet. This pointed out that under wartime conditions, motorists were unable to obtain full use of their cars, due largely to gasoline and tire restrictions

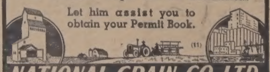
Also, it was stated that motor taxation in Alberta probably is higher and certainly as high as any other province in the dominion.

A strong case for motor taxation relief was made out on behalf of the A. M. A. Consideration was promised by the government.

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- [] The Woman 1 Yr
- [] Science & Discovery 1 Yr
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- [] Woman's Home Comp. 2.75
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- [] Liberty (Weekly) 2.90
- [] Magazine Digest 3.75
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- [] Christian Herald 3.10
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- [] American Girl 2.75
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Little Ships Of The Navy

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR in the success of the present Allied offensive is the disruption of the German system of communication in Europe. The many raids made by the R.A.F., on railway systems and locomotives on the Continent made it necessary for the Germans to increase their use of coastal transport, and many of their supplies were carried from one European port to another by merchant ships, travelling close to the shore. To combat this, and to deal with other enemy craft in coastal waters, the Royal Navy used small ships which were referred to in dispatches as "light coastal forces." These ships, we are told, are made mostly of wood, and measure from fifty-five to one hundred and fifty feet in length. Their combat ability is of wide range, for they are equipped with depth charges, torpedoes and mines, as well as guns which are capable of sinking any ships in their own class.

* * * * *

Enemy Shipping Is Disrupted

These small ships were first built two years ago, and proved remarkably successful in convoying British ships through coastal waters. Later their activities were extended to harassing enemy shipping. Swift and deadly in action, they are said to have caused much havoc among the ships they attacked. Exact figures concerning the amount of enemy shipping destroyed by this branch of the navy are not published, but it is known that a large number of the enemy's most valuable cargo ships have been destroyed in this way. Although these little ships are called "the newest branch of Britain's oldest fighting service" they maintain the tradition of British naval strategy laid down by Admiral Drake who said: "Hinder the joining together of the enemy squadrons out of their several ports. Keep their victuals from them. Follow them in case they should come forward to England."

* * * * *

Corvettes Prove Valuable Ships

In the Royal Canadian Navy many types of lighter fighting craft are used. Of these the corvette has proved to be of great value in the present war, both for convoy duty and for coastal patrol. Somewhat similar to the British light coastal forces, these swift and sturdy ships have seen duty in many parts of the world and they have established a brilliant record in their many encounters with the enemy. Twenty-seven Canadian corvettes took part in the great North African campaign and they gave valuable service in protecting the British supply line to the armies in the field. These corvettes worked in company with the Royal Navy and during the campaign large numbers of convoys were escorted safely and much destruction was dealt in attacking enemy aircraft and submarines. More than twenty Canadian officers and ratings received decorations for their service at this time and two Canadian corvettes, the Louisburg and the Weyburn, were lost in the Mediterranean. Thus Canadian corvettes have taken their place with the new light forces of the Royal Navy in adding to the already fine record of this branch of our fighting forces.



HEALTH LEAGUE OF CANADA

SOY BEANS AS A MEAT SUBSTITUTE

Now that our meat is rationed we will have to learn the foods that can take its place. Soy beans are very high in protein, almost one-third is protein, and because it is a complete protein soy beans can take the place of meat. Besides being an excellent source of protein they are high in fat, low in carbohydrate and are a good source of thiamin, riboflavin, iron and phosphorus.

Five thousand years ago their production in the east was an important industry and they were used chiefly as a meat substitute. Now that soy beans are being grown in Ontario and the United States we should make a habit of using them in our diets. All commercially grown soy beans are not edible but the varieties on the market for food consumption are edible.

The dried beans should be soaked overnight or for 24 hours when we use them as a meat substitute. Cook them as you would lima beans. They have a nut-like flavour. Try this recipe, I think you will find it delicious as well as nutritious.

Soy Bean Casserole

1 cup soy beans	2 cups canned tomato soup diluted half strength
1 onion	
1 green pepper	2-3 strips bacon

Soak soy beans 24 hours or over night. Simmer in salted water. Chop one onion and one green pepper finely. Place in layers in a casserole, the cooked beans, then the chopped onion and green pepper and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Continue adding the beans, onion and pepper in this manner until the dish is nearly full. Pour over this 2 cups of canned tomato soup slightly diluted, depending on the size of the casserole. If you can spare it cut two or three strips of breakfast bacon into inch squares and lay on top. Bake in a moderate oven for 45 minutes. This will serve five people.

Sets Good Example

Queen Mary Shows People What Economy In Wartime Means

Once a fortnight Queen Mary invites the troops in the neighborhood to her home for a cinema show. Concerts and theatrical performances are arranged, and she herself often serves the visitors afterwards in the canteen she keeps for them. She is as strict on the use of petrol as she is on salvage, using her car only for official business or war work. The latter takes many forms. Her chief campaign is for salvage and economy. She never uses a new envelope. She opens her letters carefully herself, put the envelopes by, and then uses them again with a gummed war economy label. And she expects her friends to do the same. All correspondence from Marlborough House is sent to her in this way. She collects the salvage in her car—bones, bottles, paper, scrap iron. Whenever in her drives she sees salvage lying about unclaimed, she stops the car, has it picked up, and takes it to the village dump. The story of her thoughtfulness for troops, and how she will give a lift to any one in a service uniform—woman or man—has often been told. She chats to her passengers, often without saying who she is, and she tells of one man, a New Zealander, who, she thought, had not recognized her. They were talking about the soldier's family, and the Queen asked the name of his daughter.

"Elizabeth," the New Zealander replied, "named after your daughter-in-law, Your Majesty."

SAVED FOODSTUFFS

Civil defence workers and members of the town hall staff at Barking, Essex, formed a human chain to save foodstuffs threatened when fire damaged many shops in a covered market.

NEW RUBBER SOURCE

A promising area of rubber bearing trees, so far untapped, has been discovered in undeveloped country in the Gold Coast, says a report from Algiers.

Used Batman's Name

King George Travelled To North Africa As T. Jerram

For his journey to North Africa, the King borrowed the name of his batman. Those who saw his luggage unloaded at the African end noticed that it was labelled "T. Jerram." They thought it was a new and democratic incognito, but then found it was the name of the King's guardsman batman. Guardsman Jerram has been in the service of the King since he was Duke of York. He was valet in peacetime, but he is now in the Scots Guards. He was called up with his age group in 1940, but continues his duties and accompanies the King on nearly all his trips.

An eight-man R.A.F. crew flew the King's airplane, an ordinary service machine, to North Africa. Two wing commanders, H. E. Collins and C. E. Slee, were at the controls. The Master of the King's Flight, Group Captain E. H. Fielden, was on board. The flight was the first ever made abroad by a British king. It is the first time also that a British king has flown to a battle-front.

Fine Marine Oil

Is Obtained From Seed Of Black Argentine Rape

A new crop to appear in Saskatchewan this year is Black Argentine rape, grown because of the fine marine oil that can be obtained from the seed. Five thousand pounds of rape seed is available this year. Sown at 10 pounds per acre, it will result in approximately 500 acres of Black Argentine rape in Saskatchewan this year. Unlike sunflower seed, rape seed has been placed in the hands of experienced seed growers in the province. It will be grown largely in northern sections, according to officials of the Department of Agriculture.

By means of cameras with electric controls and flash bombs of 50,000,000 candle-power, R.A.F. Bomber Command makes photographs of damage being done in its night raids on enemy territory.



Roll your owners! Go for Ogden's

Old time "democrats" often gave their drivers a rough ride . . . But they found consolation in Ogden's—the aristocrat of cigarette tobaccos—a distinctive blend of choicer, riper tobaccos, smooth as a kitten's wrist. Not just another tobacco, but Ogden's. Try it today.

Ogden's quality for pipe smokers, too, in Ogden's Cut Plug

Ogden's FINE CUT

WINGS PARADE

R.C.A.F. - B.C.A.T.P.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS

The following airmen have recently been commissioned in Canada it was announced by Royal Canadian Air Force Headquarters:

Air Bombers

Sgt. S. H. Beeson, Prince Albert, Sask.
Sgt. W. C. Pacholka, Willowbrook, Sask.
Sgt. J. C. Hall, Morden, Man.
Sgt. J. R. Bonneville, Swift Current, Sask.
Sgt. G. L. Crowe, Souris, Man.
Sgt. A. M. Beatty, Tisdale, Sask.
Sgt. Andrew Nova, Melville, Sask.
Sgt. R. E. Power, Humboldt, Sask.
Sgt. G. C. Marche, Lockport, Man.
Sgt. H. J. Moore, Limerick, Sask.
Sgt. K. D. G. Connell, Tangruth, Man.
Sgt. L. A. Gray, Brandon, Man.
Sgt. A. V. Watson, Plumas, Man.
Sgt. H. O. Derby, Wynyard, Sask.
Sgt. William Bright, Waskada, Man.
Sgt. J. E. Tinline, Brandon, Man.
Sgt. L. Arbuckle, Binscarth, Man.
Sgt. W. F. Harter, Vera, Sask.
Sgt. Joseph Ell, Dilke, Sask.
Sgt. R. J. Clift, Melfort, Sask.
Sgt. W. R. Sheppard, Belle Plaine, Sask.
Sgt. G. E. Sholte, Vesper, Sask.
Sgt. H. E. Freberg, Herschel, Sask.
Sgt. G. A. Speers, Semans, Sask.
Sgt. W. A. Daniel, Rivers, Man.
Sgt. R. B. Low, Grandview, Man.
Sgt. W. J. Gliddon, The Pas, Man.
F-Sgt. Mirail Warren, St. Vital, Man.
Sgt. A. N. Shedeck, Gainsborough, Sask.
Sgt. A. G. Morden, Morden, Man.

Experiment Worked

Calgary Retail Organization Controls Sale Of Marmalade And Jam

One Calgary retail organization is trying a new experiment in rationing to make sure that the scanty supplies of jam and marmalade that come on the market go as far as possible.

When one of their customers buys a tin of jam her rations book is stamped with the date, and she is not permitted to buy another tin for approximately a month if there are children in the family, or for six weeks if there are no children.

The experiment has been working satisfactorily in one store for ten days and may be extended to all the stores of the organization if the test continues to prove satisfactory, the manager stated.

Not one British warship has been sunk by an Italian surface vessel during the two and a half years since Italy entered the war. It is calculated that by March 1943, the Italian Fleet had lost 10 cruisers, 48 destroyers and a large number of submarines.

John Kyle



General Superintendent, Motive Power and Car Equipment, Western Region, Canadian National Railways, who has just retired after more than 50 years' railroad service, 46 of which were with the Canadian National. Born in Toronto in 1877, Mr. Kyle began as an apprentice with the Grand Trunk in 1893, remaining in Toronto until 1899, when he came to Winnipeg. In 1903, he was apopinted general foreman in the mechanical department, Canadian Northern. As assistant master mechanic, he was transferred in 1907 to Edmonton, where he remained for 25 years, serving as master mechanic and superintendent, motive power and car equipment, until his appointment as general superintendent, at Winnipeg, in 1932. In tribute to Mr. Kyle, the International Association of Machinists said, "He was a strong believer and keen supporter of the Union - Management Co-operative Plan. His influence in maintaining good relations between labor and management has not been confined to the Canadian National Railways but has been an outstanding example to many other industries."—Canadian National Railways Press Services.

Not A New Process

Dehydration Of Vegetables Dates Back To Ancient Times

It's a trick worthy of a stage magician the transforming of 250 pounds of raw carrots into 25 pounds of shrivelled carrot-shreds, and then back again into fresh-looking cooked carrots. But it is not a mere trick: it's the result of patient research by four people in a little laboratory in Ottawa.

Miss Evelyn Stevenson, graduate of MacDonald College, Guelph, who displayed the products at a meeting of Canadian Home Economists Association, said there were about 10 commercial plants across Canada engaged in the production of dehydrated products.

Meeting a wartime emergency, vegetables, fruits, eggs, beef, pork and chicken are dehydrated and compressed for shipment to Britain. Dehydration of vegetables dates way back to ancient times and was much used as a means of preservation in pioneer days. But since last year when the laboratory was set up improved methods for color and nutritional preservation have been discovered.

The vegetables are peeled and are held in a brine bath. They are then trimmed, sliced, weighed and spread on trays. The trays are placed in long cabinets where dehydration is effected by means of air passage and dry heat.

To use the product, the vegetbales are soaked in water for from 15 minutes to two hours and then cooked the same way as fresh vegetables.

In Lapland, Sweden, 32 per cent. of the trees are more than 160 years old.

Poor Penmanship

Illegible Handwriting Seems To Be Rule Rather Than Exception

The Huron Expositor, Seaforth, says: The teaching of penmanship in either public or secondary schools would appear to have become particularly conspicuous by its absence, if one is to judge by results produced by the average boy or girl, when they put pen to paper either by way of correspondence or examination papers.

Of course penmanship is not as important as it once was, but it is still important enough to be taught, and still more important that school pupils be able to convey their thoughts on paper as intelligently and legibly on examination papers as by oral means.

At least that is the opinion of a high school teacher of English, who after his patience and persuasive powers had become exhausted, issued the following ultimatum to his pupils:

"Put holes in your e's and o's and dot the i's somewhere near the right place; also make your n's different from your u's. Otherwise papers will not be accepted unless these five letters are treated fairly." And it worked.

If the average pupil was allowed to talk as carelessly as he or she writes, the result would be an unintelligible mumble. But while there seems to be, in schools, an attempt to prevent gross mistakes in grammar, there is evidently very little objection expressed to persistent carelessness in handwriting. In fact, one sometimes wonders if it was not looked upon as a distinction to have a style of handwriting that was next to impossible to read.

We are told that "as the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined." And there is more than a little truth in that statement. Enough at least to advise school pupils to wait until they are famous before they squash their signatures down into a scratch or scrawl, because by that time they will have gained enough sense and experience to understand how utterly foolish it is.

Put Up Good Bluff

British Vessel Without Any Depth Charges Fooled U-Boat

A. J. McWhinnie, London Daily Herald naval correspondent, cabled this story to his paper from an "Atlantic Base":

Time and again a British destroyer made feint attacks on a submerged U-boat. The German crew avoided any movement that would reveal their exact position and waited tensely for the thundering roar of depth charges. But all they heard was the chugging of the warship's engines and propellers . . . a destroyer waging her own private war of nerves. What the Germans did not know was that the destroyer, during a strenuous trip across the Atlantic, had so many fights with U-boats that she had only five depth charges left.

The dstroyer captain could have said: "Well, that's all I can do," and left the U-boat to escape. He didn't and for 90 minutes the U-boat was attacked by a destroyer without depth charges. "In all," one officer said, "we made 15 dummy runs in her direction."

But the men of the destroyer knew the object of the fake attack. A corvette came up in answer to a signal. She had the tools to finish the job. It was a certain "kill".

WORLD'S AIR CENTRE

Winnipeg is the most advantageous position for the air centre of the post-war world, Col. O. M. Biggar, chairman of the Canadian section of the Joint Canada-United States Defence Board, said in an interview.

Bomber Squadrons



—R.C.A.F. Photo.

A number of Wellington bomber squadrons of the Royal Canadian Air Force have recently arrived in North Africa to add their momentum to the steadily increasing attack on the "soft underside" of Europe. This was disclosed by Air Marshal L. S. Breadner, C.B., D.S.C., Chief of the Air Staff, when he addressed student pilots receiving their wings at No. 2 S.F.T.S. Uplands. This is the first time that Canadian bomber squadrons under Canadian command have been in operation in North Africa, though many Canadians have flown from the beginning in R.A.F. squadrons. Others are in action around the world from India to the Aleutians. Among the newly arrived squadrons, who already have seen action, are airmen from every part of Canada, including many French-Canadians from Quebec. These members of one of the squadrons, shown in their truck ready to move off are, left to right: Pilot Officer H. F. Williamson, Banff, Alta.; Flight Sgt. J. E. Stillings, Gadsby, Alta.; Sgt. R. S. Campbell, Hartington, Ont.; Flight Sgt. J. A. F. Meilleur, Montreal; and Sgt. D. J. Turenne, St. Pierre, Man.



Stamp 'Em Out



The first completed Stamp-O-Gram poster in the campaign to Stamp Out the U-Boat is presented to Capt. J. P. Connolly of the Navy's Special Services Department by Mr. Joseph dePencier of the National War Finance Committee. The poster represents $90 in stamps or enough to buy another depth charge for the Navy. Miss Edith Cooke of Hope, British Columbia, is the first woman to buy a complete depth charge in this campaign to help end the menace of the submarines.

A New Role

Helicopters Valuable In Evacuating Wounded Men From Difficult Terrain

Among the many uses of the helicopter which become apparent as this interesting aircraft develops, another was brought out the other day by its designer, Igor I. Sikorsky, at the meeting of the New York section of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences. This is the evacuation of wounded men from difficult terrain. Motion pictures of the new army type helicopter, a two-man machine, clearly established its adaptability to such service. Over thick jungle country, for example, it can stand still in the air, lower medical assistance by rope-ladder, and thus render invaluable prompt first aid. It can of course, land in any tiny clearing or on swampy ground and evacuate a severely wounded man. Its smoothness in even rough air insures a high degree of comfort as an ambulance craft.

Although development work for the armed services naturally is of a confidential character, Mr. Sikorsky was able to indicate that speeds of about 140 to 150 miles an hour might be expected of this unique machine. He again made it clear that the helicopter is not expected to supplant the large airplane, but that its inherent abilities to fly slowly, to stand still in the air, to move in any direction, including straight up and down, offer possibilities not only for such military service as anti-submarine patrol, reconnaissance, the landing of "helitroopers" rather than paratroopers, but for many types of civilian flying.—New York Times.

AN APPLE A DAY

A young doctor and a young dentist shared the service of a typist and both fell in love with her.

The dentist was called away on business, so he sent for the typist, and said, "I am going to be away for ten days. You will find a little present in your room."

She went in, and found ten apples.

ROOM FOR EVERYONE

The population of the earth is estimated at 2,000,000,000. That's a lot of people, and still there is plenty of room for everyone to enjoy a happy, prosperous and contented life, if all these people would only learn how to get along with each other without quarreling.

The British Ministry of Agriculture estimates that before the war there were 930,000 allotments in the United Kingdom and that there were 1,650,000 in 1942.

2526

Riches Of North

Predicts Great Opportunities For Development After The War

The Arctic's "limitless opportunities for man's development" will beckon millions there after the war, predicts former Canadian "Mountie" Sidney R. Montague.

American soldiers who ultimately may be on active duty in the polar region will thus have a chance "to know the Arctic, to appreciate its opportunities, to welcome its challenges," and after the war will return to the north as permanent residents, Montague believes.

Phenomenally rich in such resources as timber, oils, fish, meat and minerals of all kinds, the North's frontiers of the future" will offer migrants places in flourishing industries. Montague cited five Alaskan valleys, each of which, he said, possesses eight times the industrial potential of the famous German Ruhr valley.

Alaska and Canada, Montague continued, have room for approximately 180,000,000 more people.

Envisioning future air traffic across north pole regions, he said giant passenger and cargo planes will make regular hops from inland American ports to Asia, Europe and Africa, bringing the continents to a closer relationship.

VERY TACTFUL

Few men have the resourcefulness of the suitor who was out in a canoe with his fiancee and her mother.

"If this canoe should upset," said the mother, "which of us would you save?"

To which he responded without a moment's hesitation, "Ah, madame, I should save you and die with her!"

At the end of May, workers and residents of the County of London had contributed $3,267,840 to the Red-Cross-Penny-a-Week Fund.



TRIBUTE TO MY BOSS

Publisher Of Weekly Paper Who Had A Large Heart

I cannot tell my name; and I cannot give my boss' name. I won't even dare reveal the name of the village—because he of whom I am writing is extraordinarily shy about having his acts of kindness told. But every-once-in-a-while he does something so big it just takes my heart away—and somehow I feel it is unfair that just I know of it.

So, I, as an employee, pay tribute to my boss—who is without exception the finest man I have ever had the fortune to work with . . .

Our little village has 5,000 inhabitants. Not big—not little—just large enough so that you know, or rather are familiar with, every man in town. One by one the tragedies of the war are striking our village. And each boy who is lost, is a personal loss to every family, because the town is that closely woven.

We have a lovely little lady here who has worked hard, very, very hard in war work. And one day in the midst of big arrangements, she collapsed with a heart attack. She is still very ill, and cannot have visitors. But she can read papers.

Last week, one of our finest boys died a brave death overseas. The daughters of our little lady's family were terribly concerned about their mother. Shey stopped the radio at newscasting time, they carefully read any printed matter that might reach her bedside. And they knew that our paper would naturally carry a big story of the youth's death.

So, two of the daughters came into the office to make a plea. Their mother waits impatiently for each edition of the paper, but what could be done so that she doesn't read of the latest tragedy that had struck?

"Leave it to me," said the boss.

So, after the papers were run, he went down to the press room and broke up that entire front page. Wherever there was an article or any reference to the soldier, out came those slugs. And he substituted and worked and justified, until he had a nice, innocent front page. Then he went to work on an inside page which contained reference to that story. Again he took out the story and substituted another.

And then he ran off this "special edition"—one copy—for the invalided lady. As though that wasn't enough, he is doing the same thing again next week, for a follow-up story is already in the making . . .

Sometimes I feel the rest of us do so little to make this a better world . . .

We know the name of this publisher but, in deference to the wishes of the employee who wrote this tribute to him, we shall not reveal his identity. We wish we might and thereby accord him the recognition which we think he deserves. But since we cannot, we also salute him and enroll his name in our private and unofficial Hall of Fame wherein are engraved the names and deeds of many a modest, unassuming country editor who, unacclaimed though he may be, is an honor to the profession he serves. It is such men as these who have made the country weekly an "institution" which holds a place that is unique in the hearts of the people of its community.—Publishers' Auxiliary.

Greenland Cryolite

Precious Mineral Is Of Considerable Importance To The War Effort

Greenland contributes an item of considerable importance to the conduct of the war. In the southern tip, just south of the Arctic Circle, there occurs the only existing commercial deposit of the mineral, cryolite. Snow-white in appearance, it is often called "ice stone" becaues it closely resembles glacial ice.

The enormous pit in Greenland from which the cryolite is obtained lies very close to one of the deep, narrow fjords so common in that region. Only a relatively thin wall of rock holds back the ocean waters.

Cryolite is essential in the manufacture of aluminium. Once mined as an ore of that metal, it is now used almost entirely as a flux in obtaining aluminium from the chief ore, bauxite. Canada has no aluminium ore but great electrical power is available and quantities of Greenland cryolite are now shipped to this country to be used in the manufacture of aluminium from South American bauxite.

The Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto has on display a group of Greenland minerals showing cryolite and other less important minerals associated with it.

JUST REVERSED

Another new page in Canadian farm history is being written by the Saskatchewan farmers who have come east to help with the Ontario harvest. This is the first time harvest help from the west has been brought east, reversing the trend of the 20's when thousands of harvesters went west every year.

250,000 men—the whole of an enemy army—were put out of action in the first North African campaign. Less than 2,000 casualties were suffered by the Army under General Wavell.

Lightening flashes travel at a speed of approximately 29,000 miles a second.

Had Only Three Planes

Malta Made History In Her Grim Fight During 1940

This article was written for The Canadian Press by Flt.-Lt. Ken. MacGillivray: Faith, hope and charity are by-words in the long-beleagured island of Malta. Not the Biblical variety—although the Maltese are among the most devout and pious British people—but the aeronautical version.

The epic story of the three Gloster Gladiator biplanes which were discovered in dock-side crates in Valetta and were hauled into the air in the neck of time to save the colony from the first full fury of Italian attacks in the summer of 1940 is one of the most remarkable in the annals of aerial warfare.

During those hectic weeks these three flying antiques formed Malta's fighter defence and were promptly labelled by a thankful populace with the names of St. Paul's Three Virtues. They turned back wave after wave of Italian bombers and fighters. And with their feeble armament of two machine-guns apiece they ran up an almost incredible total of victories.

Riddled time and again in combat, the doughty old kites refused to come down except for fuel and ammunition, and their relays of pilots seemed to bear charmed lives.

Today, the rusting bones of Hope lie forgotten in a quarry where she was pushed when her job was done. Nobody seems to know what became of the others after the Hurricanes came—and later the Spits—to carry on more efficiently but no more bravely the heroic role they created.

But that was long ago. Today it's all very different. The Spitfire now reigns ruler of the blue sky over Malta, and among the hand-picked crowd of fighter pilots there is a high proportion of Canadians.

The First Settlers

Archaeologists Have Made Some Interesting Discoveries In Iraq

Eight thousand years before Hitler shook the world with his battle cry, the first human beings in Iraq pitched their tents beside camp fires at Tel Hassouna, southwest of Mosul, government archaeologists excavating in the area have discovered.

The first men to come into this ancient land were herdsmen and probably came from Anatolia and the Caucasus. This new discovery goes back several centuries before the earliest relics found in Egypt and forms a new link with the stone age settlement found at Mersin, Turkey.

Thus alongside contributions to the Allied war effort, Iraq today places on record a signal contribution to the history of man. The project was worked on by University of Pennsylvania archaeologists until 1938.

Fuad Safar of the Department of Antiquities came on the discovery when he found debris that established a human encampment and a profusion of animal bones — the majority of which were identified as goats. The first settlers were idol worshippers and left behind their goddess of fertility, a miniature image of a clay woman. Graceful and attractively decorated earthenware vessels discovered created a new picture of the earliest phase of pottery art in Iraq. Several undamaged pieces were uncovered—the only ones for that period found complete anywhere in the world.

Has Been Commended

Nutritional Experts In Britain Like Canadian High Vitamin Flour

Pensions Minister Mackenzie said in the House of Commons it was the opinion of the highest nutritional experts in Britain that high vitamin Canadian flour made from natural wheat has a finer nutritive value than any flour into which vitamin is introduced synthetically.

He said he would not be surprised to see the United Kingdom and United States "reverting" to the Canadian-type flour.

Mr. Mackenzie said experts had agreed on the Canada-approved high-vitamin Canadian flour obtained from wheat by a new milling process.

"It has been well received, although there was some resistance from some of the millers," he said.

". . . The standard represents a great advance from what we had before, and there are certain definine constituents, such as iron phosphate and calcium, which are all of great benefit to the health of the individual and consequently to the health of the nation as a whole."

JUST ONE DRAWBACK

John Towbery of Philadelphia is ready for the return of pleasure driving. He painted the interior of his car top a heavenly blue, and added lots of stars. He hooked up an insulated ice bucket to his heating system for air-conditioning, with a spigot for ice water. John likes music, also. He has an automatic record player in the glove compartment that plays 10 polkas without stopping. All he lacks is gasoline.

Specimens of Douglas fir trees have been found in Canada which are believed to be more than 700 years old.

The city of Ur, in Iraq, is the most ancient city in the world yet discovered.

Drill Grounds Now Their Arenas



—Canadian Army Photos.

Former "big name" hockey players now in the Canadian Army are pictured at a Basic Training Centre in Ottawa as they absorbed the same kind of military instruction that every Canadian soldier must have. At top Corporal Ken Clouthier is showing Pte. Mac Coleville, former New York Ranger ace, how the magazine of a Bren gun is adjusted: Surrounding them, left to right, are Ptes. Jim Henry, Les Douglas, Al. Barnes, Neil Colville, Ken Reardon, Eddie Slowinski and Jack McGill. Lower left, the ex-hockeyists step out, with Ptes. Jim Henry, Mac Colville, and Neil Colville, all former N. Y. Ranger stars, leading the platoon. Behind Henry is Pte. Les Douglas, who played his pro hockey with Detroit Red Wings. At right Pte. Kenny Reardon, bulwark of Montreal Canadiens' defense in his last year of pro hockey, demonstrates that he is as handy with a bayonetted rifle as he was with body-check and hockey stick.

Former Hockey Greats

Men Who Left Major Leagues to Join Ranks Of Canadian Army, Show They Still Have "Will-To-Win"

Across the sun-drenched drill ground at the Canadian Army's Training Centre at Lansdowne Park, Ottawa, marched a platoon of brawny soldiers, arms, swinging high, heads up, rifles at the slope. A drill sergeant's staccato bark sent them on a right wheel. Another order gave them "about turn" and they did it all over again. They were out for a session of platoon drill.

Up in front were several faces behind a healthy coating of tan. Faces more familiar to thousands of hockey fans who follow the fortunes of the National Hockey League, than they appeared shouldering a rifle, and outfitted in the dress of Canada's soldier.

Two years ago they were thrilling packed arenas in the top professional circuit. Last winter they were members of Ottawa commandos, which team captured the Allan Cup, emblematic of the Canadian amatuer title, although three of their team mates were called for overseas duty. Today they are pounding the sunbaked parade square preparing for the grimmest game of their lives. Tomorrow they may be in it—and they're going to be ready!

"They'll make real soldiers and will be a credit to the Canadain Army", commented Major A. R. MacNab, officer commanding the training centre, as he stood in the centre of the spacious park casting a sharp eye at different platoons going up and down the parade ground.

There was a ton of pride and satisfaction to the O.C.'s comment, an apparent confidence borne in the favorable military record of these "big name" athletes. He was proud that all were displaying a razor-edged keeness in their training and satisfied that here was proof the cream of the athletic crop wasn't "just going along for the ride."

Major MacNab was speaking of fellows, like Neil Colville, anchor man, or in military parlance, "marker" for the platoon; Mac Colville, who with brother Neil, hails from Edmonton, and starred for New York Rangers; "Sugar Jim" Henry, of Winnipeg, also of Rangers; Ken Reardon, another Edmonton product, and formerly bruising defenceman with Montreal Canadians; Jack McGill, of Edmonton, who played with Boston Bruins; Les. Douglas, of Perth, Ont., who finished the 1943 season with Detroit Red Wings; Eddie Slowinski, of Winnipeg, member of last Winter's Ottawa Commandos, and Al. Barnes, of Oshawa, also with the Allan Cup champions.

Once members of opposing teams, they gave no quarter nor asked for any. They are continuing their military training on that theory but now all buddies on the same team.

"Get 'em up! . . . up!" barked a pint-sized drill instructor in stentorian voice as the platoon paraded past. The barks were like shots in the arm for they swung high at the command.

"Watch your dressing!" came another sharp warning and bronzed recruits in shorts and sun helmets straightened their lines like veterans.

It was plainly evident they were eager to learn all about the army . . . bent on matching brain and brawn with the best of the Boche. Later in the day when instructions swung to the Bren gun the players and their platoon comrades were tossing questions regarding the highly-effective weapon before the instructor had time to assemble the rifle.

Opinions came from all sides as to how the magazine was applied, how many rounds it contained, and a myriad of questions about its general operation. It was the same when they were introduced to the art of bayonet fighting.

These former athletes, once the pampered, high-salaried stars of professional hockey, are among the first out of their bunks when the dawn order is given. They take their turns at kitchen duty with a hustle. They participate in softball and other camp games. Some of them have been earmarked for a course at Officers' Training Centre. They should be successful on the basis of their early showing.

SMALL BUT COURAGEOUS

A courageous creature is the humming bird, which doesn't hesitate to attack other species of birds 10 or 15 times its size, much in the manner of a fighter plane going after a bomber. The humming bird relies on its speed and maneuverability to avoid a counter-attack from larger birds.

THE GIRL WON

The legal experts couldn't decide to whom belonged a tricycle exhibited in a Belfast court. A boy and girl claimed it. The judges decided that the more expert rider should have the wheel—and the girl won.

NOT GOOD FOR BRANDING

Tar, paint, linseed oil, crankcase oil, or any other insoluble substance should not be used for branding range ewes or for numbering sheep for sale. The removal of pieces of fleece so marked is costly and difficult. Soluble, non-staining fluids are sold commercially.

MOSTLY EARTH

Pure soap does not exist any more in Belgium. An ersatz product has now taken its place containing a large percentage of earth. In order to prevent particles of earth from adhering to the skin or the towel, it is necessary to rinse the skin thoroughly after using this soap.

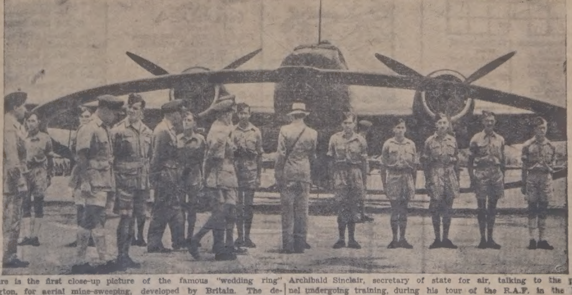
A REAL EPITAPH

Touching epitaphs are often inscribed by comrades on the graves of men who fall in battle. Befitting the sacrifice of every hero who gives his life in this conflict is the inscription on the grave of an American soldier in Guadalcanal: "Where he fell, may freedom stand."

DID NOT CATCH HIM

Lord Halifax, British ambassador, was asked at a conference of C.I.O. leaders: "If you were an American citizen, would you vote for President Roosevelt for a fourth term?" His quick reply: "You make me an American citizen and I'll tell you."

Sir Archibald Sinclair Views Mine-Sweeping Wellington



Here is the first close-up picture of the famous "wedding ring" Wellington, for aerial mine-sweeping, developed by Britain. The device was a secret for almost two years. In the (foreground) is Sir Archibald Sinclair, secretary of state for air, talking to the personnel undergoing training, during his tour of the R.A.F. in the Middle East.

Kitchen Utensils

Great Care Should Be Taken To Make Them Last

Kitchen utensils are the homemaker's tools of trade. When present utensils are gone, theme songs throughout the country may be "That's all there is, there isn't any more."

Here are some pointers from Consumer Information Service to make present stocks last.

Aluminum should be cleaned with mild soap and abrasive. A stain inside that will not yield to scouring can usually be removed by boiling vinegar and water in the pan. An alkaline solution such as soda should never be used. It corrodes the metal.

Enamelware should be treated with great care as the surface is easily cracked or chipped. Cold water should never be poured into a hot pan. Food that has stuck to the bottom must not be scratched with anything sharp. Soapy water boiled in the pan will loosen obstinate burns.

Heatproof glass and earthenware retain heat and actually go on cooking after they are removed from the range. Care should be taken that they do not come in contact with cold water while they are still hot. Even a small wet patch on a table may cause a break.

Iron cooking utensils are excellent for long slow cooking. They should be dried carefully after washing with very hot water and alkaline soap to remove the grease.

Tin utensils should never be scoured or the thin tin coating will be worn away quickly and the metal base exposed to rust. It is better not to try to keep tinware bright. Burnt food can be removed by soaking or heating for a few minutes in a weak solution.

Shortage Being Felt

Cups And Glasses Are Becoming Scarce In South Africa

Reports from all sections of the Union of South Africa indicate that crockery and glass shortages are becoming serious, particularly for elbow-benders.

Some Johannesburg hotels have already suspended "room-service" because they cannot spare the dishes. In Durban, one hotel is forced to serve beer in champagne glasses, while most of the other hotels in town are using jam tins or inviting customers to drink from the bottle.

In East London cups and saucers, even when they are cracked, are bringing high prices at auction sales. At one sale, cups without saucers, brought about $6.85 a dozen and 384 cups were disposed of at this price. The record price for a single cup and saucer—and not a Wedgwood model, either—was $1.10. For a tea-drinking country these prices are a catastrophe.

In Pretoria a customer was served beer in a glass flower vase.

The answer is, of course, that the war has reduced shipping space for such "non-essentials" to such an extent that practically no glass or china articles are being imported. One Union glass factory is making half-pint beer mugs and these are about the only replacements obtainable. Some plastics factories are making cups and saucers but the orders are coming in faster than they can meet them. Besides, government orders for military camps and hospitals have first priority.

The manager of one large Durban hotel claimed that during the last six months 108,000 glasses had been broken, which has exhausted almost his entire stock.

NEW WEALTH

The Carbon Chronicle published this item recently: "J. A. Hannaford, of Howie, Alberta, sold a carload of steers last week for which he received $8,000. Six years ago he sold a similar carload which netted him $800." No wonder a lot of Alberta farmers are reported paying off farm debts now, and little wonder they were unable to do much along that line some six years ago.—Edmonton Journal.

Warlike tribes of independent Negroes inhabit the mountainous Tibesti region in southern Libya.

GRANDMOTHER'S DAY

Value Of Vitamins Was Unknown But Meals Were Nutritious

Now and again these days, when there is so much emphasis being placed on proper nutrition for health and efficiency, the remark is made that too much fuss is being made about such things, also that in grandmother's day families got along very well without all this knowledge of vitamins and minerals. A staff member of Nutrition Services has the following reply:

"Grandmother's wonderful meals managed to include quite a lot of minerals and vitamins though nobody knew they were there. Take breakfast, for instance. Grandmother didn't have the selection of refined, prepared cereals from which her granddaughter chooses. Chances are that she and the family started the day with a big dish of oatmeal with plenty of rich milk and cream. The "Dagwood" breakfast just didn't exist in grandmother's day—life was more leisurely then. Her bread was probably white, but graham flour, corn meal or some other whole grain almost invariably popped up in muffins, johnny cake or buckwheat pancakes before the day was over."

"What about milk? Probably less milk was drunk in her home than we would use today but rice and tapioca puddings, blanc manges, custard sauce with fresh berries appeared more often than they do nowadays."

"Grandmother probably included more than the amount of meat and eggs recommended in Canada's Official Food Rules—eight to twelve eggs frequently went into one cake!"

"Large servings were the order of the day and the invitation to "eat up" was generally accepted. What was lacking in variety was at least partly compensated for in quantity. This applies particularly to vegetables and the quantities of potatoes, cabbage, carrots and turnips that were eaten certainly helped provide vitamins"

"Remember grandmother's baked beans? Rich in protein, iron and thiamin, they played a big though unconscious part in making her meals nutritionally adequate."

"Grandmother's meals undoubtedly wouldn't score 100 per cent. nutritionally, but—there is a good chance that they would score better than her granddaughter's do unless granddaughter plans her menus in accordance with official food rules."

Looked Impossible

Campaign Carried On By Chetniks Has Greatly Helped Allies

The naming of Gen. Draja Mihailovitch as minister of war in the government of Yugosalvia set up in London will not add greatly to his fame. What is important, says the Chicago Daily News is that Mihailovitch is actually a minister of war in some portion of his country, where his 50,000 to 60,000 Chetniks are keeping eight Axis divisions busy.

Our information about Mihailovitch's operations is fragmentary, but it is enough to show that he has accomplished an objective that many military observers would have regarded as impossible at the time he started it. Such inventions as the machine gun, the tank and the airplane have made mere existence difficult for the leader of rebels or guerillas. The very campaign in which Yugosalvia and Greece were overwhelmed seemed to show that mountains were little barrier to blitzkrieg. It seemed impossible that the scenes of World War I could be repeated, where a defeated Serb army maintained its organization after the country was overrun until the tide turned toward Allied victory.

Mihailovitch's army apparently has been growing, and is absorbing the energies of more and more Axis forces. That is a very real contribution to the cause of the United Nations.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

TALKING

Talk often, but never long: in that case, if you do not please, at least you are sure not to tire your hearers. —Lord Chesterfield.

A constant governance of our speech, according to duty and reason, is a high instance and a special argument of a thoroughly sincere and solid goodness.—Isaac Barrow.

He that thinks he can never speak enough, may easily speak too much. —Quarles.

A great amount of time is consumed in talking nothing, doing nothing, and indecision as to what one should do.—Mary Baker Eddy.

Talking is like playing on the harp; there is as much in laying the hands on the strings to stop their vibration as in twanging them to bring out their music.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Not only to say the right thing in the right place, but far more difficult, to leave unsaid the wrong thing at the tempting moment.—George Augustus Sala.

CHANGE EVERY DAY

The bombs thudding on Axis territory are jarring the earth back into position to enable it to rotate on its own axis once more. Now that it is Italy's turn to be on the detonating end, Benito bawls of "vile and useless barbarism." Every day new rules.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Planters of the island of Teveuni in the British Fiji group are rounding up the island's 2,000 wild cattle for food supplies.

Sir Alexander Hardinge, 49, private secretary to the King, has resigned because of ill health. He will be succeeded by Sir Alan Lascelles.

Transport Minister Michaud said in the House of Commons that more than 4,000,000 pounds of binder twine was released to the United Kingdom by Canada recently.

Maj.-Gen. B. W. Browne, Director-General of Canada's Reserve Army, said in an interview that no compulsion is in sight to force men to enlist in the reserve army.

A Montreal street is to be named after General Henri Giraud, in honor of his visit. There is already a General Giraud street in Caza, Morocco, and in Dakar, French West Africa.

War Services Minister LaFleche told Commons that some two months ago $250,000 was set aside to provide auxiliary services to accompany Canadians when they went on the offensive.

Fifty French citizens were executed in Paris in retaliation for the shooting of a German lieutenant, trustworthy information reaching this Swiss area from the former French capital revealed.

F. B. Davis, Jr., board chairman of the United States Rubber Company, predicted that by the end of 1944 American production of synthetic automobile passenger tires will have reached the rate of one every second.

New Customers

Figures Show Why Merchants Should Keep On Advertising

"A new customer is born every 10.4 seconds. An old one dies every 21.6 seconds. Industry loses 1,450,000 old customers in a year and gains 3,020,000 new ones who know nothing of you or of your product."

That's what a top official of the War Production Board recently told fellow Americans, urging businessmen to place no dependence on the traditional way of doing business, of marketing, distributing and selling, urging them to seek for the new, to go on telling their story through advertising whether they had goods to sell or not.

For Canada his figures would be approximately these:

A new Canadian customer is born every three minutes. An old customer dies every five minutes. Canadian industry loses 115,000 customers a year and it gains 255,000 new ones "who know nothing of you or your product."—Financial Post.

MAY BE NEXT

The Windsor Star says General Auguste Nogues, whose pro-Vichy sentiments cost him his job as Resident-General of French Morocco, has been refused permission to live in France by Marshal Petain. The Marshal probably does not know it yet, but he is likely to share his exaide's experience, if he lives long enough.

GOES TO SCOTLAND

Dr. Alexander Gibson, of Winnipeg, chief of orthopedic surgery at the Winnipeg General hospital, has been appointed chief surgeon of the Canadian Red Cross hospital at Kilbride, Scotland.

Mobile Express Handler



"Waybill Coop", is the expressman's term for this mobile office designed for quick handling of small express packages at the Canadian National Central Station in Montreal. The "coop" mounted on wheels is quickly moved wherever wanted to check weights and provide shipping labels. The waybill clerk shown in the photograph is Jack Perry, and the scaleman is Phillippe Robitaille.

Man Of Deep Feeling

But Churchill Does Not Show His Emotions To Public

The thought must have crossed many minds wherever his words were heard, that the ever-human Winston Churcill is a man possessed of gifted foresight and stolid common sense, a leader who keeps his feet on the ground.

The secret of Churchill is to be found, we believe, in his calm, unemotional approach to the great questions before the United Nations and before his country. It is revealed in the determined way in which he carries on under all circumstances. This is not to say that Churchill is not a man of deep feeling. He is. But he does not expose his feeling to public gaze. He dresses his emotions in one of the finest vocabularies used by any public figure. Thereby he inspires and encourages those it is his task to lead through the greatest crisis in world history.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In Lampedusa

Natives Like The New Order And Are Obliterating Fascist Signs

One of the first experiments in "practical postwar reconstruction" is being carried out on the tiny Mediterranean island of Lampedusa, the British Air Ministry has announced.

Under Wing Cmdr. John D. Bisdee, 27-year-old R.A.F. ace, the island—surrender of which paved the way for the invasion of Sicily—is struggling back toward the peace which was shattered when Allied air fleets began raining tons of high explosives upon it after the fall of Axis forces in North Africa.

Bisdee serves as military governor. He has inaugurated a program which so pleased the natives that the latter have gone over the island obliterating signs of the departed Fascist regime, the Air Ministry announcement said.

Buy War Savings Stamps Regularly.

According To Law

Princess Elizabeth Comes Of Age When She Is 21

Our Parliamentary correspondent was quoted in our last issue as saying that the Princess Elizabeth comes of age when she is 18. This dictum has been challenged. A letter dated from Clement's Inn goes to the Common Law and Blackstone for "full age regularly" being 21; to Halsbury's "Laws of England" for the elder daughter of a Sovereign having the same legal status as an ordinary subject; to the Civil List Act, 1937, for providing that the annual sum payable to the Princess Elizabeth shall, until she attains 21 years, be "paid to His Majesty as guardian of Her Royal Highness". The Regency Act of the same year comes into the debate.

Simple folk, venturing timidly on these high legal pastures, cannot help remembering that Queen Victoria ascended the Throne at 18.—London Times.

TOO MUCH MONEY

Some of Utah's old-age pensioners are refusing to accept increases in their monthly checks ordered recently by Gov. Herbert B. Maw. One woman, the flabbergasted state welfare office reported, returned a $40 check. She never had spent more than $30 a month, she said, and what in the world would she do with $40?

Scientists are about evenly divided on whether the moon's craters were formed by meteorites or volcanoes.

Worth The Effort

Salvaging Of Training Ship Gave Britain Tons Of Steel

A few years ago the naval training ship Caledonia, formerly the 56,600-ton Cunard White Star liner Majestic (and still earlier the German liner Bismarck), sank in the Firth of Forth after an outbreak of fire. She was in deep water, but she was needed for the war, so the British salvage section of Steel Control went to work. Captain C. G. Bonner, Q-ship V.C. of the last war, was officer in charge of the salvage. The operation was one of the most successful ever achieved. Eighteen hundred ports, as well as hull openings, had to be sealed by divers before the ship was pumped dry. She came up at the first attempt. As a result, Britain gets 40,000 tons of steel from what was once the world's biggest ship.—Ottawa Citizen.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

AUGUST 1

GOD DELIVERS HIS PEOPLE

Golden text: Call upon me in the day of trouble: I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me. Psalm 50:15.

Lesson: Exodus 5—12.

Devotional reading: Psalm 81:8-16.

Explanations and Comments

The Struggle with Pharoah, Exodus 5:1-21. Read Exodus 4:18 (where two weeks ago we left off our study of the Making of a Nation) to 4:31. The oppressed Israelites heard the message brought to them by Moses and Aaron, believed that Jehovah had seen their affliction, and bowed their heads and worshiped. The next task awaiting these leaders was at the court of Pharaoh. When they went there and asked Pharaoh's permission for the Israelites to go into the wilderness and hold a feast unto Jehovah, Pharaoh answered, "I know not Jehovah, and moreover I will not let Israel go," and then he charged Moses and Aaron with having made the people slacken their labors. "He saw that these men did not present him with a request, but with a mandate from One of greater authority than himself. This stung him to the quick. He also was a god. Who was this other God, stronger than himself, who dared to issue such a summons?

The result of the interview with Pharaoh was that he ordered their Egyptian taskmasters and Hebrew officers to require the Hebrews to gather their own straw for their brick making (which had hitherto been furnished them) and to make the same number of bricks daily despite this added labor. It was an impossible task, and the Hebrew officers set over the people by the taskmasters were beaten for their failure to accomplish it.

These officers took the matter into their own hands and laid their case before Pharaoh, only to be told: "Ye are idle, ye are idle:—therefore ye say, Let us go and sacrifice to Jehovah. Go therefore now and work; for there shall no straw be given you, yet shall ye deliver the number of bricks." On their return from this disheartening errand they met Moses and Aaron and bitterly charged them with bringing about this terrible additional affliction.

Moses in his Discouragement Turns to God, Exodus 5:22, 23. Moses' faith was severely tried. "He lay on the ground alone before God, wishing himself back to Midian, and thinking himself hardly used," and daringly he laid the blame for the tragic situation upon God. Why had God sent him hither; why had God dealt so ill with his people; why had God not delivered them from Pharaoh's power?

God Renews His Former Declarations and Promises, Exodus 6:1-7.

Has Made Good

Britain Is Punishing Mussolini For Treachery As Churchill Promised

When the Battle of Britain was at its height, and just four days before the Germans delivered their mass attack on Coventry, London's siren alarm sounded an air attack by a fleet of German and Italian planes. Thirteen of the Italian planes were shot down over England.

It had been stated a short while before that Mussolini had made a request to Hitler for a share in the blitzing on London, and according to the German communique, 200 of the 400 machines that were in attacks on a large scale on the London suburbs on October 25 were Italian planes.

This was Mussolini's second historic "stab in the back." Just when the collapse of France looked certain he rushed troops to the frontier to attack the French, hoping to share in the German victory and the spoils.

Just when he thought Germany had Britain at its mercy he rushed his airplanes to take part in the slaughter, no doubt imagining that this would be a prelude to his appearance in London side by side with Hitler as a conquering hero.

Mr. Churchill told him then what Britain's response would be. "We will never cease to strike at the foul aggressor in ever-increasing strength from this time forth," he declared in a public broadcast, "until the crimes and treacheries which hang around the neck of Mussolini and disgrace the Italian name have been brought to condign and exemplary punishment."

Ethiopia, Eritrea, Libya, Italian Somaliland, Pantelleria, and now Sicily, tell the tale and the end is not yet.—Montreal Star.

SMILE AWHILE

"Why do you call this an enthusiastic stew?"

"The cook put everything he had into it."

• • • •

Farmer Jones—"What did your son learn at college?"

Farmer Hicks—"Well, he hadn't been home three days before he showed me how to open a bottle with a half-dollar."

• • • •

"Last time I called on you your husband was working for the government. What's he doing now?"

"Nothin'—e's still there."

• • • •

Visitor (to fond mother.—That boy of yours seems to have a rare thirst for knowledge.

Mother—Yes. He gets his thirst from his father, and his knowledge from me.

• • • •

Mr. Smith—"I understand your wife is a finished soprano."

Mr. Jones—"No, not yet; but the neighbors almost got her last night."

• • • •

Doctor, to his daughter: "Did you tell the young man that I think he's no good?"

"Yes, but it didn't impress him. He said it wasn't the first wrong diagnosis you had made."

• • • •

Bobby—"Mother, was baby sent down from heaven!"

Mother—"Yes, Bobby."

Bobby—"They like to have it quiet up there, don't they?"

• • • •

She: "Now that we're engaged, dear, you'll give me a ring, won't you?"

He: "Why, certainly, darling! What's your number?"

• • • •

Coroner—"Had the deceased any financial worries?"

Witness—"None at all. 'E was bankrupt."

• • • •

"Father, what is tact?"

"Tact, my boy, is what prevents a grey-haired man from reminding a youthful-looking woman with the complexion of a rose that they were boy and girl together."

• • • •

"This is a very small bit of chicken you have given me, waiter," complained the diner.

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, under notice anyhow, "but you will find it will take you a long time to eat it."

NAZIS USE POISON GAS

The Moscow radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor that a Soviet state commission investigating German atrocities had found that the Nazis had slain more than 6,000 persons by poison gas in Krasnador. 2526

CWAC Operators



Personnel of the Canadian Women's Army Corps are operating many switchboards in military districts of the Dominion. Many Army telephone operators obtained experience as civilian operators before they enlisted with the CWAC's. The photograph above was taken at a switchboard in Exhibition Camp, Toronto.

Not Impossible

Cleveland Man Sees Boon In Helicopters After The War

After the war, people will buy helicopters for $1,500 to $1,700, learn to fly them in five to 10 minutes, and be home for dinner at the rate of 120 miles an hour, W. H. Eisenman, of Cleveland, national secretary, American Society of Metals, said in a luncheon address at Winnipeg.

"Why do I say this?" Mr. Eisenman asked. "Because 2,350 firms in the United States now employing 70,000 scientists and spending $275,000,000 on research will open the future to us and to all mankind."

He said already one man has a fly-it-yourself helicopter station planned, similar to the drive-it-yourself for cars. It is planned to build 60,000 helicopters in the first year after the war. Servicing them will give work to ground crews now in the war.

Discussing other phases of postwar civilization, Mr. Eisenman declared that tires will be made that will travel 100,000 miles and cars will travel that distance without needing anything done to them due to the development of high octane gasoline.

Electronics will be so developed, he said, that the housewife will put the roast in the oven when she serves the soup; it will be ready at the end of the first course and it won't shrink.

More than 70 per cent. of all the casualties suffered by the armies of the British Empire in all the campaigns of 1940 and 1941 were suffered by United Kingdom troops.

It is said that many business appointments are cancelled as a usual practice in Paraguay when it rains.

Much Too Costly

Producing Rubber From The Russian Dandelion May Be Impracticable

Present indications are that the cost of producing rubber from the Russian dandelion—kok saghyz—will be so high its use will be impracticable, said a National Research Council report tabled in the Commons by Trade Minister MacKinnon.

The Council reported it had made a study of methods for extracting the rubber from resin fraction from a number of the more promising species of native plants, and a simple mechanical progress has been developed for extracting this resin gum from the common milkweed.

"Laboratory experiments have shown that this gum, when blended with synthetic buna S rubber, greatly increases such properties as heat and tear resistance," said the report.

"The Council is now erecting a small processing plant which will provide five tons of milkweed gum this fall to be used in a further experimental study of its value as a compounding agent."

TAKES OVER THEATRES

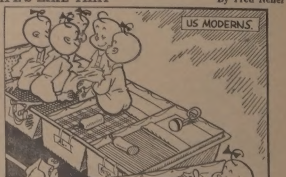
Berlin dispatches said Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels had taken over the operation of all German theatres from private operators because of dissatisfaction with the programs. The reports indicated he believed the programs were not attuned to the Nazi war effort.

A LOT OF MONEY

United States war expenditures which for the last three years have averaged about $90,000,000 daily, are expected by the treasury department to reach the sum of $285,000,000 for every day during the fiscal year which started July 1.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

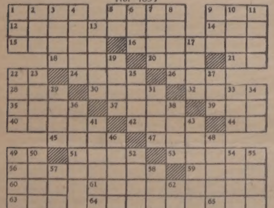
By Fred Neher



"It isn't that he's so popular. . . . It's just that he's the only man here."

x—x OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE x—x

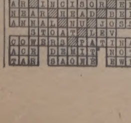
No. 4837



HORIZONTAL
1 Prevaricator
5 French abbot
9 To surpass
12 To relate
14 Crude metal
15 Colloquial: force of men
16 Young amphibian
18 To engrave
20 French coin
21 Printer's measure
22 Parent
24 To please
26 Contorted
28 High mountain
30 To gather
32 To gain
35 Page
37 Observes
39 Pitch
40 Appendages
42 Non-professional
44 Hebrew letter
45 Roster
47 Insect
49 Preposition
51 Entwined
53 Ignores
56 Baskets
59 Wings
60 Period of time
61 A stiff cloth
63 A treenail
64 Remains
65 By

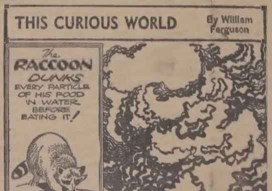
VERTICAL
1 To drink
2 Mudworm
3 Part of a church
4 Pauses
5 Preposition
6 Flying mammal
7 Prejudice
8 To grant
9 Overly
10 Heraldic bearing
11 Thin end of hammer head
13 To happen again
17 Stainless
19 Hastens
22 Germinated grain
23 Appellation of Athena
25 Chinese monetary unit
27 Asiatic bovine
29 To mate
31 Wampum
33 Corded textile fabric
34 Pheasant brood
36 Departed
38 Does wrong
41 Ascetics
43 Artificial waterway
46 To turn away
48 Bulbous plant
49 To begin
50 Card game
52 Silkworm
54 Scourge
55 Prophet
57 To find fault
58 Vessel's curved planking
62 Bone

Answer to No. 4836



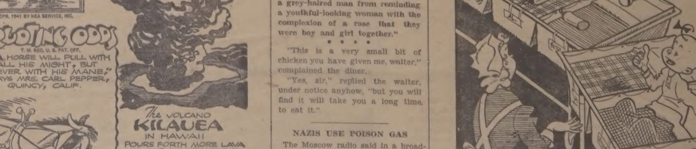
THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



REG'LAR FELLERS—*Twin Blackout*

BY GENE BYRNES



REPORTS INDICATE THE WHEAT CROP IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IS LARGEST SINCE WAR BEGAN

OTTAWA.—The old world appears to have the edge in wheat production prospects this year, the Dominion bureau of statistics said in its monthly review of the wheat situation.

"Latest advices from Europe confirm earlier reports that this year's bread grain crops are the largest since the war began, while in Canada and the United States the prospects are sharply reduced from the banner year of 1942," the bureau said.

But it said the better crop prospects in the old world should be qualified by the statement that in many countries the larders now are almost empty, while in North America the smaller 1943 crops are backed up by the largest combined carry-over of old wheat in the history of Canada and the United States.

"Official carry-over figures have not yet been published but the latest calculation would indicate that the two countries between them have something approaching 1,250,000,000 bushels of old crop wheat on hand."

Estimates of European production have not yet been received and for many countries controlled by the Axis will probably not be made available, the bureau said, but advices from neutral countries mostly contain optimistic crop news, even in the Balkan countries where drouth was a threat this spring.

"It appears that Hungary is increasing the bread ration on the strength of the 1943 harvest outlook and may be in a position to export grain to the Axis partners, while Rumanian crops made a good recovery following timely rains in June," said the wheat review.

Turkey and Spain continue to report excellent wheat crops and the harvest is under way in both countries. Great Britain is believed to have a record wheat crop in the making on the largest wheat acreage in her history, while France and the Low Countries report a better outlook than a year ago.

"The one exception to the bright crop picture in Europe is Portugal, and this country now expects to harvest its smallest wheat crop in 10 years. Portugal has been a good buyer of Canadian wheat through the war years and may be expected to continue in the market during 1943-44. . . .

"The position in Russia points to a substantial increase in crop acreage for the 1943 harvest but there appears to be little doubt that the U.S.S.R. will be importing grain or flour during the next crop year. Earlier estimates put the increase in acreage at 16,000,000 acres, but no break-down was given so that there is no information on the area devoted to wheat or rye under the acreage expansion."

BEING TRANSFERRED

Flying Officer George Beurling Will Soon Be With R.C.A.F.

OTTAWA.—Flying Officer George "Buzz" Beurling will be transferred shortly from the Royal Air Force to the Royal Canadian Air Force. Air Minister C. G. Power tabled a return to this effect in the House of Commons.

Beurling, who has the D.S.O., D.F.C., D.F.M. with bar, joined the R.A.F. after being turned down by the R.C.A.F. The Canadian ace from Verdun, Quebec, will be granted the same commission in the R.C.A.F. as the one he now holds.

MAKING REVISION

Some Changes Being Made In Regulations Covering Rentals

OTTAWA.—Russell Smart, K.C., administrator of rentals for the prices board, said the rentals regulations are being revised, but that he did not want to anticipate them by advance publicity.

Reports circulated in Ottawa that one of the changes likely to be made would reduce from one year to six months the notice to vacate which must be given to tenants. Evictions would be forbidden from October to April.

HIGHEST REVENUE

OTTAWA. — Canadian railways earned $65,338,054 in April — the greatest monthly revenue on record—against $50,596,977 in the corresponding month of 1942, the Dominion bureau of statistics reported. Best previous month was last December, with revenues of $63,593,113.

FASCISTS MUST GO

LONDON.—Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden promised Fascist leaders will be ousted from all occupied Italian territory. Eden told the House of Commons that one of Britain's war aims is the elimination of the Fascist regime.

OTTAWA.—Air raid precautions equipment valued at $4,683,152 has been distributed in Canada, it was reported in a House of Commons return. 2526

WHEAT DELIVERIES

Quota Unused Will Be Good In New Crop Year

OTTAWA.—Trade Minister MacKinnon told the House of Commons that western grain farmers who, through no fault of their own, are unable to take full advantage of their wheat delivery quotas before the end of the crop year, will be permitted to do so during the next crop year.

He was replying to a number of questions on difficulties being encountered in finding space for quota deliveries, and cars for moving wheat eastward.

Gordon Ross (Lib., Moose Jaw) said the end of the crop year (July 31) is less than two weeks off. It was "obvious" some farmers would be prevented by lack of elevator space, from making the deliveries allotted to them for the current year.

He suggested that in such cases deliveries not accepted at the end of the crop year should be added to the quota for that particular farmer in the next crop year.

Mr. MacKinnon said this would be arranged in the cases of those whose failure to fill deliveries were not their own fault.

The minister said there were some 13,000 railway cars loaded with wheat at Fort William and west, held up because of scarcity of manpower to unload them.

He was informed, Mr. MacKinnon added, that this problem was near solution. Arrangements were also being made to place cars at western elevators to relieve the congestion.

Farm Debts Bill Has Finally Been Passed By House

OTTAWA.—The House of Commons passed a bill to facilitate compromises and arrangements between prairie farmers and their creditors, although western opposition members continued to the last their effort to have its provisions widened to the benefit of the farmer.

Here are the main features of the new bill:

1. It extends the system of farmer-debt adjustment to Manitoba in addition to Alberta and Saskatchewan;

2. It retains the limiting date of May 1, 1935, but provides that if two-thirds of a farmers' debts were incurred prior to that date he may seek an adjustment of all debts, including those incurred subsequent to that date;

3. It allows cases to be reopened where farmers made a composition of debt prior to Jan. 1939;

4. It establishes new machinery for the administration of the act by substituting for boards of review the county or district courts of the provinces, with appeals to a single judge of the superior or appeal courts of the provinces.

After the bill had been approved by the house in committee, Victor Quelch (N.D., Acadia) moved that it be referred back to committee to be amended so that it could conform to suggestions submitted by a western debt conference at Saskatoon, Sask., last March 15.

The motion was ruled out of order by Speaker J. A. Glen who said that if it were approved it would change the basic principle of the bill and might add to government expenditures.

In discussion of the debt adjustment bill, Finance Minister Ilsley amended a clause providing that a farmer might not sell land affected by such reduction, except by leave of a court.

The original clause had been protested by western members who said it meant that although the farmer had no right to make more than one proposal for debt adjustment, the creditor might benefit if the land involved were sold within five years at a price higher than that indicated in the debt adjustment agreement.

By his amendments, Mr. Ilsley said the section would apply only to the future, and to compositions and arrangements made under the bill. He proposed also that the time limit should be reduced to three years, and that any additional amount a court decided was due creditors as the result of a farm sale should be paid into court instead of directly to the creditors. The amendments were approved.

BACK IN ENGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND.—Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, commander of the Canadian army overseas, has returned to headquarters in Britain after a flying visit to the Mediterranean theatre, including Sicily where he saw the activities of the 1st Division.

The Duchess of Kent has become patron of the Royal Naval Film Corporation.

New Appointment For Lt.-Col. Eaton



—Canadian Army Photo.

Major-General H. F. G. Letson, Adjutant-General is pictured with the newly appointed Assistant Adjutant-General (C.W.A.C.), Lieut.-Col. Margaret Eaton. Col. Eaton's duties will deal with the problems of organization, administration, discipline and personal services of the Canadian Women's Army Corps.

COULD WORK HARDER

Japanese Not Giving Satisfaction On B.C. Road-Building Project

OTTAWA. — Resources Minister Crerar said in the House of Commons that he does not think Japanese employed on road-building projects in British Columbia are giving as much work as might be expected from them.

Mr. Crerar said difficulties in such conditions of work were hard to contend with. If an ordinary laborer "malingered" on the job his services could be dispensed with but this could not be done with the Japanese who were under a form of detention after being moved from British Columbia protected areas.

The house approved an item of $2,200,000 in the mines and resources war appropriation for the employment of persons of the Japanese race or Japanese nationals.

FOR FREE GERMANY

Prisoners Of War In Russia Are Starting Campaign

MOSCOW.—Formation of a committee composed of German prisoners of war and refugees to work for a "Free Germany" was announced in a manifesto published here.

The manifesto was signed by 33 persons, including five described as former members of the reichstag, and was addressed to the German army and the German people. President of the group is the German poet, Erich Weinert.

BARRED FROM AREA

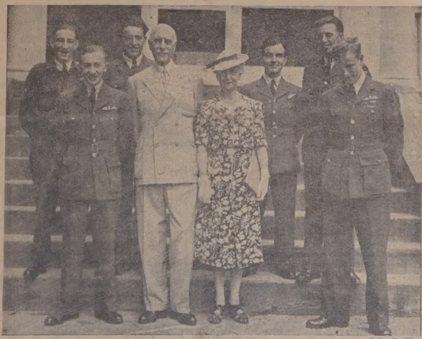
OTTAWA.—Regulations applicable to the area at Kamloops, B.C., declared a "protected area" under the Defence of Canada regulations were made public here. All persons of Japanese race are required to leave the area at once.

The Queen Inspects R.C.A.F.



The King and Queen paid a visit recently to an R.C.A.F. fighter station in the Midlands, England, commanded by Group Captain Ernest A. McNab, D.F.C., of Saskatoon. Here Her Majesty is shown with Wing Commander Paul Davoud, D.F.C., of Kingston, Ont.

Lancaster Crew Meet Their Excellencies



R.C.A.F. Photo.

Their Excellencies, the Governor-General of Canada, and the Princess Alice were keenly interested in first-hand accounts of bombing attacks on Germany gained from the all-Canadian crew which flew to Canada recently to take back to Britain the first Canadian-built Lancaster when it comes off the assembly line at Malton, near Toronto. Veterans of the all-out attacks on Germany and Italy, the Lancaster crew of R.C.A.F. fliers have had upwards of 30 bombing raids to their credit. Shown here on the garden steps of Rideau Hall, Ottawa, where they were entertained by Their Excellencies, are: (First row, left to right): Pilot Officer Steve Boczar, Saskatoon; the Earl of Athlone and the Princess Alice; Squadron Leader R. J. Lane, D.S.O., D.F.C., of Victoria, B.C.,-leader of the Lanc. party. (Back row, left to right): Flight Sgt. R. K. Burgar, Traynor, Sask., Sgt. M. Baczinski, Brandon, Man., Pilot Officer J. Carrere, Cochrane, Ont., and Sgt. R. S. Webb, Glenavon, Sask. Squadron Leader Lane is a Halifax bomber captain, with 51 operational trips, including attacks on the Nazi battleships Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, von Tirpitz, and Prinz Eugen.

ALL ARE AGREED

Parties Pass Bill To Set Up Physical Fitness Council

OTTAWA.—The various parties in the House of Commons all endorsed and speedily passed a bill to set up a national council on physical fitness introduced by Pensions Minister Mackenzie.

During discussion of the physical fitness bill, Mr. Mackenzie said it was based on a recommendation of the social security committee. It provides for a grant of $225,000 to the provinces on a 50-50 basis to encourage physical fitness undertakings. Each province would have a member of the council, with the national director the only paid official.

There would be co-operation among federal government departments, among the provinces, and with voluntary agencies and individuals carrying out physical fitness work. Enlistment figures had brought home the fact that the standard of physical fitness among Canadians was not as high as it should be.

Mr. Mackenzie said a special school was proposed for the training of physical fitness teachers, and it would be under the direction of provincial authorities.

He told Angus MacInnis (C.C.F, Vancouver East) that a rough division of the grant between provinces would be:

Prince Edward Island, $2,000; Nova Scotia, $11,000; New Brunswick,, $9,000; Quebec, $65,000; Ontario, $74,000; Manitoba, $14,000; Saskatchewan, $18,000; Alberta, $16,000, and British Columbia $16,-00. Payments would be based on population.

DOUBLE QUANTITY

Canada Will Send More Frozen Fish To United Kingdom

OTTAWA.—Canada plans to send 9,000,000 pounds of frozen fish to the United Kingdom during 1943, more than double the quantity shipped in 1942, under arrangements with Britain announced last month by Fisheries Minister Bertrand.

(In London the Evening Standard said discussions are under way among authorities for shipment of large supplies of fish from Canada and Newfoundland to Britain.)

Of the total 1943 shipment from Canada, about 2,000,000 pounds will be Pacific coast flounders. Supplies from the Atlantic provinces will include 5,000,000 pounds of cod fillets, 1,000,000 pounds of pollock fillets, and 1,000,000 pounds of flounders.

ALASKA HIGHWAY

Canadian And U.S. Governments Agree On Official Name

OTTAWA.—The Canadian and U.S. governments have agreed that the highway from Dawson Creek, B.C., to Fairbanks, Alaska, shall be given the official name, "Alaska highway."

The decision was reached by an exchange of notes dated July 19 and made public by the external affairs department.

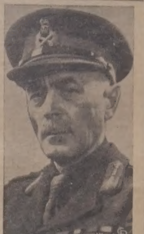
Choice of an appropriate name for the road, being constructed by U.S. as a defence measure, has been a subject of controversy for several months. Only a few days ago the House of Commons here heard complaints against the name "Alcan highway," which has been fairly widely used.

LEAVE BOMBED CITIES

STOCKHOLM.—Berlin despatches to the Swedish press described a great stream of Germans flowing through the German capital to places of greater safety farther east from the bomb-blasted cities of the west and northwest. Their ultimate destination was not stated.

CANADIAN TROOPS IN SICILY HAVE RECEIVED PRAISE FROM GENERAL HAROLD ALEXANDER

Canadian Army Fit



Lieut.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, who trained the Canadian troops for their part in the invasion of Sicily. He said only recently "The Canadian Army is fit and ready."

AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST, North Africa.—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, second in command of the Sicilian campaign, told Canadian war correspondents the Canadians have gone far and fast in the battle of Sicily.

At an informal reception held at his North African headquarters Gen. Alexander said "the Canadians are good and they will be jolly good."

"Like the American 45th division they went into the battle untried and have done exceedingly well," the deputy commander-in-chief of the Allied forces added. "The Canadians are fine material. They have had very good basic training and they have learned from the experiences of others. They have gone far and fast in this battle. They will be as good as any troops."

The famed commander of the 15th Army group compared the Canadians to a football team. "No matter how much training a team has it doesn't reach its peak until it has had some first class matches," he said.

Then he explained why the Canadians had been put in the centre in Sicily, between the Americans and the British forces.

"Was it deliberate?" asked a correspondent.

"No," replied Gen. Alexander. "The reason was that like the American 45th division, they had come in big ships and had to be transferred to their landing craft in water deep enough to accommodate large ships.

"The Canadians will profit from experience. All troops need to have battle experience but the Canadian had the advantage of excellent basic training.

"No doubt if one went to the front one would find that they had made small tactical errors that experienced troops don't make but it is from such experiences they profit. The battle experience they are getting in Sicily will make the Canadians among the finest fighting troops there are."

BILL APPROVED

Royal Assent Given To Redistribution Delay For Canada

LONDON.—The House of Commons passed through all stages the bill to amend the British North America Act so as to permit postponement until after the war of redistribution of Canada's House of Commons seats.

It passed commons after M.P. Price, Labor, said the fact that the sovereign power in one of the dominions had to bring this matter before the house in London was an anomaly which he hoped would be removed at the earliest opportunity.

Later it was announced that the bill had been given royal assent.

BOYS FOR MINES

Younger People May Have To Be Employed In Britain

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—Ernest Bevin, Britain's labor minister, told the Mineworkers Federation of Great Britain that younger people, perhaps between the ages of 16 and 18, may have to be employed in the coal mines to make good the deficiency of labor.

A few hours after Bevin stated the urgency in calling from 30,000 to 60,000 youths to the mines, the Federation's executive committee decided to send a delegation to inquire into the details of the plan.

Approve Plan For Soldiers To Help With Crop

OTTAWA.—An arrangement by which soldiers may be permitted to help farmers with the 1943 harvest has been approved, Defence Minister Ralston told the House of Commons, answering a question from J. G. Diefenbaker (Prog. Con., Lake Centre).

The minister expressed objection to suggestions that men in "the home defence army" be released for farm work.

"There is no such thing in Canada as a home defence army," said the minister. "There is the active army which has in it certain men who were called up for service in Canada and the territorial waters thereof."

There were also general service troops but they were serving together in the same units.

"These so-called home defence troops are part of the active army," he said. "They are serving on the coasts, on the searchlights, on the anti-aircraft guns, in Newfoundland, in Labrador, in Alaska, in the Bahamas."

The suggestion that these men be released meant to break down completely the units which now are engaged on duties which the chief of the general staff, in consultation with the chief of staff of U.S., considered essential to the defence of this continent.

There were no soldiers "walking around doing nothing." All were on duties or in training.

Col. Ralston said there are two provisions for farm leave from the army: Compassionate leave where there was hardship on the farm, and agricultural leave which was available to certain classes of soldiers for seeding.

Leave for harvest would be granted under the same condition as for seeding.

In addition, said the minister, for the last four days the army had been discussing further arrangements with the labor department's selective service officers. There were two proposals: Leave for additional men and use of army detachments.

Some 5,450 men were already on leave from the active army for farm work.

The army was also co-operating with the labor department in making the services of prisoners of war available for farm work. In some cases the army was taking responsibility for the security of prisoners placed on farms.

"We needn't be surprised if we hear of the odd escape," he said. "If so, I hope it won't be treated as a major international incident."

CIVILIAN FIRE-FIGHTERS ARE NOW PERMITTED TO TRAIN FOR SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES

OTTAWA.—War Minister LaFleche told the House of Commons consideration was being given to the possibility of finding some other service for the 412 men making up Canada's civilian fire-fighting corps overseas, now that bombing attacks on Britain have greatly lessened.

He said they were being permitted and encouraged to train for the armed forces.

Gen. LaFleche was answering questions in committee of the whole during consideration of his war appropriation estimates, which included $975,000 for maintaining this force. They were a finely-trained and fit company, he said.

Members of this corps receive the same pay and pension benefits as members of the army.

The minister said a number of the corps were conscientious objectors. The corps was organized entirely on a volunteer basis.

Gen. LaFleche said the Canadians had been used in some of the most bombed places but the question of reduced need for their services was under consideration, with a view of finding whether or not they could be used more effectively elsewhere.

Many of the corps were on leave from their own brigades and he believed that their training and experience would fit them to become future fire chiefs in their own communities. They came from 117 municipalities, representing every province.

Their origin was as follows: Nova Scotia, five; Prince Edward Island, three; New Brunswick, four; Quebec, 30; Ontario, 287; Manitoba, 27; Saskatchewan, 22; Alberta, 12, and British Columbia, 32.

British Minesweepers Have Accomplished Valuable Work In Keeping Open The Seas

By "Rangefinder"

IN his message of congratulation to Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, Mr. Churchill, the Prime Minister, said: "To the minesweepers fell the honour of reopening the Mediterranean by clearing the channels, 600 miles long, between May 9 and 21. . . . I request you to offer my thanks and compliments to all officers and men of the naval forces under your command for the notable contribution they have made to the memorable African victory."

The work of the minesweepers is among the most dangerous undertaken by the Royal Navy.

It is monotonous work, too. The 'sweepers plod ceaselessly and systematically up and down their allotted area of the sea way, whatever the weather, so that the people of Great Britain will get their food, their fuel and munitions of war.

Most of these minesweepers were fishing trawlers in peace-time and the men who man these ships are a tough breed who have built up for themselves a tradition of dogged endurance and great courage. The crews must not only have courage, but also integrity and precise navigation to ensure the safety of the ships that follow in the wake of the minesweepers.

Minesweepers do not only have to clear British waters of mines. They have to do duty wherever the Royal Navy operates—in the Mediterranean, off the coasts of Africa, Australia, New Zealand, in the Indian Ocean, and their work in Arctic Waters has become increasingly important.

There is none of the excitement of battle for the minesweeping crews, yet they must be constantly alert in case the enemy take them unawares, especially from the air. There is always the danger of an air attack, and the slightest error of judgment on the part of a minesweeper may expose a ship and sink all on board her.

The minesweepers are ready at all times to fight enemy aircraft, submarines, and E-boats, and, though they are classed as minor vessels, they have saved many survivors of ships both of the Royal Navy and the Merchant Navy, and of aircraft brought down in the sea, and they played a noble part in the evacuation of our troops from the beaches of Dunkirk and at St. Nazaire.

Since the outbreak of war more than 100 minesweepers have been lost, but others have filled the gaps, and month by month the service is expanding in ships and men.

Every month new ships go from the yards to join those which have been sweeping since the war began, and the Fleet sweepers, trawlers, paddle steamers, motor sweepers, whalers and drifters have been engaged on continuous sweeps in all the channels used by shipping.

The value of the minesweeping service in incalculable. A mine found and detonated may mean a ship saved. And a minefield cleared is a battle won.

Nearly 30,000 men are engaged in the minesweeping service, and most of the Commanding Officers were the skippers of fishing trawlers before the war. They are assisted mainly by young officers of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, while the crews, for the most part, consist of men who before the war, had never been to sea.

There is a flotilla which has done great work in the Mediterranean. H.M.S. Speedy, H.M.S. Hythe, H.M.S. Hebe and H.M.S. Rye helped to clear the mines around Malta to allow the first convoy to get through, and since then there has been keen competition between them to score the first century of mines. The Rye is in the lead at the moment, but the other three are not far behind and the race is still on.

No wonder they are called the "charwomen of the seas," for they are known by few outside their own calling and they have a spirit and tradition all their own.

Full Of Meaning

Lord Bennett Tells A Joke About The Crisis In 1940

Lord Bennett tells a story of the crisis summer of 1940 which in its own way is a classic—at once meaningless and full of meaning. The dialogue was between an American with a cigar and an Englishman with a pipe.

The American—It looks as if you're in a tough spot.

The Englishman—Oh, yes. But you know we always win the last battle.

The American—But suppose this time you lost the last battle for a change?

The Englishman—Then it wouldn't be the last battle.

HARD ON BRITAIN'S TREASURY

Construction costs to Britain's Treasury of airfield and facilities for the U.S. air force alone already amount to over $500,000,000; maintenance costs are running at a rate of tens of millions a year. In addition, the British Government have been paying out nearly $250,000 a week in wages to civilians directly employed by the U.S. forces.

The British Government has taken 580,000 tons of railings and 400,000 tons have already been converted into bombs, tanks, ships, etc.

In North Africa

Many Difficulties Have Been Coped With By The Administration

A modern mechanized army depends for its existence on petrol and lubricants. In North Africa 60 per cent. of the deadweight of supplies has been under that head. To spare the roads and railways two pipe-lines were built, one 54 miles long and the other 64 miles, both of a capacity of 700 tons daily. The French army rendered great help in the early days by putting its petrol service at the Allies' disposal and handing over to the common stock of all the reserves which had been secreted away in defiance of the armistice commission. This represented an important quantity which has since been made good.

Since the campaign ended new worries are harassing the administration. First is the dispatch of necessaries to the populations of Tunis and Bizerte. Second, and more serious, is the feeding and removal to a place from which easy escape is not possible of 291,000 Axis prisoners. Their disposal will be a matter certainly of weeks, perhaps of months. A kindred task is the clearing of the battlefield, the sorting and classifying of captured material, and the carriage to suitable shops of what can be repaired. The medical and surgical achievements of the campaign deserve separate mention. Suffice it to say here that 12,000 cases have been moved by air, eight of which were of special urgency to the United States; and that the rate of sickness and of death from wounds was kept remarkably low.—London Times.

Is Offered Again

But Old German Trick Not Likely To Work This Time

The Nazi government has gone to great pains to "prove" in a White Book that the British, not the Germans, began bombing civilian populations in this war. The British, not the Germans, according to this Goebbelsian work of art, refused to renounce the use of bombing planes and bombs. The British, we are told, bombed Berlin eight times before the Germans bombed London once—and that amounts to calling Marshal Goering eight kinds of liar under his own government's official seal.

The White Book further informs us that Warsaw and Rotterdam were bombed only because "the enemy had converted them into veritable fortresses." No explanation is made of why the "veritable fortress" of Rotterdam—lacking a single fighter plane or a single anti-aircraft gun—was bombed, with something like 80,000 casualties, after it had formally surrendered.

Americans now will brush aside the Nazi White Book with impatient scorn—and even ask: "Why bother with refuting it?" Inevitably one's mind turns back to the period of synthetic "disillusionment" which followed World War I—the period when Americans believed all manner of fantastic German lies about what the British and other Allies had done during and after that war.

Apparently the Germans already are preparing literature for our next postwar period—and apparently they think Americans will be just as gullible this time as they were last time. —Buffalo Courier-Express.

Not A Superman

Japanese Flier Being Revealed As Anything But Superior Type

The Japanese flier was looked upon as a sort of superman at the beginning of the war, says Robert Lewis Taylor, writing in the Redbook, but he is now slowly being revealed as a less god-like type.

In tactics he reacts badly to surprise; he is also predictable in his habits, as, for example, the Jap bombers who got the habit of coming over Guadalcanal daily at the same time and altitude.

Personally, he is sentimental, like all gangsters; his co-ordination is not of the best; he is lacking in mechanical ability. Nevertheless he cannot be laughed off.

"The average Jap flier is about the size of an underfed American jockey. Tough, cruel, fanatic, he is a dangerous foe. He flies well-built planes that are unexcelled for his purpose, and he has been thoroughly trained."

APPROPRIATE NAME

The Flintshire village of Mold, Wales, has renamed its main street "Or Cyrd T'Wfedd"—Welsh for "From the Cradle to the Grace." It starts with a hospital and ends with a cemetery but it has almost everything in between including a dance hall.

When The King Visited Malta



His Majesty looks a bit embarrassed as this young Maltese girl presents him with a bouquet of flowers during his recent visit to Malta, Britain's island fortress from which much of the air action in the invasion of Sicily is emanating.

Movie Star

Douglass Montgomery Now In Canadian Army At Vernon, British Columbia

One of the best-known of young English performers in the United States, Douglass Montgomery, producer and star of many a stage hit and the star of the moving picture version of "Little Man What Now" and other Hollywood productions, is now a lance-corporal at the Canadian basic training centre at Vernon, B.C.

In addition to his instructional duties, the former actor is active in camp entertainment and a contributor of outstanding verse to the camp paper, "Rookie".

With the support of another young English actor, Corporal Gilchrist Stuart, who, like Montgomery, produced and will be one of the cast of "Rookies Play Hookey," identified by Montgomery as "the poor man's Army Show."

Corporal Gilchrist, well-known to English theatre-goers, was active in Hollywood until he enlisted, appearing in many movies, including "A Yank in the R.A.F."

THAT'S WHAT THEY THINK

Two old men in northeast Scotland were heard discussing the marvellous virility of the prime minister. "Mind ye," said one, "he's nae chielie. It's a wunner for a man o' his years to be stottin' aboot the wey he does. I canna see hoo he keeps his strength." "Ah, weel," was the explanation, "ye see, he never vrocht!" ("Vrocht," in case you don't know, is "worked").

In March of this year, the British Empire air forces reached the high level of monthly bomb-sowing rate of 12,000 tons. They have wrecked more than 2,000 German war factories.

Less Shipping Space

Is Now Required For Eggs Dried Under New Method

Sixty-three million eggs sounds like a lot of eggs but that is the number being shipped to Britain this year. The National Research Council in Ottawa stepped into the breach with an improved quality control method of drying the eggs. The amount of shipping space required for eggs has been reduced to one-fifth that previously used.

To ensure that the British consumer obtain a palatable, dried egg of highest quality, the effect of the various processes in the final quality of the product was investigated. Recommendations on the processing, packaging, storage and transport were all made. This was of value in saving even more shipping space.

First, the eggs are broken out of their shells, and the whites and yolks mixed. The yellow mixture is then pumped into a large drying chamber through a tiny nozzle, under high pressure. Inside the chamber the fine fog of egg meets a hot, dry current of air, and promptly becomes dried egg powder. The powder settles to the bottom of the chamber, where it is carried away to be packed for shipment.

These dried eggs are very popular with the average British housewife. She has found that they do all that is claimed for them. By adding water to the egg powder, the egg is reconstituted. Delicious omelets, scrambled eggs, and custards help her to prepare nutritious meals for her family.

It is expected that there will be enough egg powder on the British market to provide every family with one five-ounce package each month, the equivalent of a dozen fresh eggs.



A Stupendous Task

Few People Realize Work In Connection With Invasion Plans

"More than 2,000 vessels were involved in the landing operations in Sicily," says a despatch. We wonder whether the average landlubber realizes what that means? Two thousand ships, twice as many, plus 400, as were employed in the expedition to North Africa, represent at 4,000 tons per ship (which would be less than half the size of the cargo ships we are building in Canada) 8,000,000 tons of shipping. That would be about one-third of all the tonnage possessed by the whole of the British Empire before the war.

Imagine the task of fuelling and manning 2,000 ships. If each vessel had a crew of 25 men, which would be small, it would represent 30,000 seamen. Some of these ships would burn coal, others oil. But whether coal or oil, all of it would have to be brought thousands of miles across the seas. Brought just as supplies have to be brought; guns and tanks and shells and foodstuffs—all the things which equip and feed a modern army.

People asked: "Why is invasion so slow in starting? Considering its magnitude, the stupendous amount of planning and organization that must have gone into it, the miracle is that it could have been launched so soon. Indeed, the thought of 2,000 ships setting out at night and timed to cross narrow, restricted waters and arrive at given points at a fixed hour, staggers the imagination.

But there is something else. When optimistic people look for the conquest of Sicily in a few days or weeks, or look for an invasion blow on an equally large scale at some other point or points almost immediately, they forget this terrific shipping problem. Forget that this invasion army in Sicily, advancing into a mountainous country of poor roads, must be supplied with everything they need (including perhaps their water) from overseas.—Ottawa Journal.

Harvesting Soybeans

Experimental Station Tells Best Way To Get Good Results

The best way to harvest soybeans has not yet been discovered. The binder, mower, combine and bean harvesting equipment have all been used. Pods form on the stalk so close to the ground and the pods shatter so easily that often five bushels of beans remain on the ground after the crop is taken off in the best manner possible.

In order to avoid a heavy loss of beans at the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba, an attachment was made consisting of a blade 28 inches long and 4 inches wide, with a shank on each end, sufficiently long to be connected to the cultivator attachment of a small tractor. The blade was made of well-tempered steel, slightly concaved and adjusted so as to cut at a 45 degree angle and sufficiently low to shear off the roots of the plants about one inch below the ground surface.

A side delivery rake was used to combine two rows into one windrow. If operations are carried out in the morning, when the plants are slightly tough from a heavy dew, practically no shattering will result.

Designer Of Big Glider That Was Towed To Britain Is Glad Flight Was Planned In Canada

"THE whole flight was planned in Canada. It was a remarkable achievement." So said Franklin Dobson, former St. Thomas boy, designer of the glider which was towed across the Atlantic from Montreal to England. Mr. Dobson is the 34-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. Perry S. Dobson, St. Thomas. His father is principal of Alma College. Franklin Dobson is now employed at the Waco airplane plant at Troy, Ohio.

"How do your ideas come to you?" Mr. Dobson was asked. "Sometimes I jump out of bed with an idea and get it down on paper," he said. "But most of them come to me while I am working. It is mainly a case of designing a small glider first and then increasing the size to make it do what you want it to do."

Mr. Dobson said he became interested in gliders in Germany in 1932 when he joined a club. "The idea was to teach Germans how to fly, when they had no planes," he said. "The type we are building now is similar to the type the Germans are producing, but essentially ours is better." Mr. Dobson was an exchange student from Queen's University to the Kaiser Wilhem Institute, Gottingen, Germany.

"It was away back about 12 or 15 years ago when I had my first airplane ride," Mr. Dobson said. "It was one of the bumpiest trips the pilot had had in many days, and I wasn't very happy when I landed. In fact, I was sick. But I liked it. I think that was when I first became interested in aviation."

"The glider that flew the Atlantic went much farther than I ever expected. It was made at Long Island from my design. I never rode in that one but in others of that type," Mr. Dobson added. "You have to keep your eye on the tow line all the time. It would be a great strain. I don't envy the pilot his trip."

"There is no limit to the distance a glider may be flown, except the power and range of the towing plane and the experience and endurance of the glider pilot," he said.

"Planes can now fly over a glider and pick it up off the ground without the necessity of coming in for a landing. In other words, a glider can be picked up from a small spot where there wouldn't be enough room for a take-off.

"It would be possible for a glider to be put together and loaded on a beach, and a plane could fly over and pick it up. The plane drops a hook which catches a rope spread between two sticks. A special shock absorber takes up the shock and the glider lifts off the ground in a few feet.

"They are also putting motors on some gliders now. We have a great many gliders available, and they have lots of opportunities to experiment with them. These motors are not just supplementary; the glider can take off and fly on its own power with motors on each wing. They can be used for short distances to carry back and forth a large amount of supplies.

"Gliders are better than planes for carrying cargoes as they are designed for that purpose."

The plant where he is employed was in competition with six other U.S. companies. They first started with a nine-place type of glider and are now building a 15-place type. He said this means that these gliders, now being turned out in great numbers, can carry 15 men or their equivalent in weight.

Crime Prevention

Social Program Necessary For Boys And Girls Of America

"An expanded social program to provide wholesome sublimatory outlets for girls and boys is indispensable to the halting and reduction of the growing vice problem," according to a special crime prevention committee of The American Prison Association. The committee, composed of distinguished criminologists, began a five-year study in 1941, and has made a first report. This report has been summarized in the current issue of The Prison World.

In considering crime prevention in wartime, the committee found that social disorganization and basic insecurity were being expressed in a wide variety of behavior patterns, many of them of a delinquent nature.

The committee recommended that Community Chest funds be made available for maintenance and expansion of crime prevention agencies and projects; that, to maintain morale and the integrity of the home, teachers, recreational workers and others needed to maintain morale on the home front be deferred as long as possible; the same recommendation was made with regard to married men with young children, "because of the importance of conserving the integrity of the family as a basic child-rearing institution."

Since there would be increasing participation by youth in industrial production, it was considered necessary that public child protective agencies or labor unions and bureaux should guard the conditions of employment of youth and aid in the planning of their economic future.

Real Co-operation

U.S. Colonel Could Not Say Enough About The British

Col. Albert H. Hooker, Tacoma industrialist, who arrived home after 15 months as a chemical officer of the 8th Army in Europe, praised the British for "going to the extremes in co-operation" in an interview with the Tacoma News Tribune.

Their co-operation is almost unbelievable, he said of the British, adding that Americans could not possibly accept everything offered in the way of hospitality and military help. America had "a great deal" to learn from the British, he said.

"Has England anything to learn from us?"

"Not yet," said Col Hooker.

The Tacoman who left there as a major returned as chairman of the chemical panel of the inter-allied post war relief commission with headquarters in London.

Weaves Her Own

Yorkshire Woman Never Has To Worry About Clothes Rationing

There is at least one woman in Britain for whom shortage of clothing coupons holds no gloom. For she designs, weaves, spins and dyes her own cloth. The yarn she uses is the wool of her native Yorkshire sheep. The dyes she grows in her own garden, and her mother makes the cloth into garments for the family. This enterprising woman is Miss Olive Shackleton, of Yorkshire. Hand-weaving is an old tradition in the Shackleton family, but it is only during the last two years that Miss Shackleton, a retired school-mistress, has taken it up seriously.

A MOTHER'S PRAYER

I cannot go with him across the ocean,
Though for his sake I'd cross a thousand seas;
I cannot shield him from war's dreadful dangers,
Nor can I for him any burdens ease.
I cannot go with him into the battle,
Though in his stead a thousand deaths I'd die;
I cannot be beside him should he need me,
Or should he call I cannot hear his cry.
But Thou, dear Lord of all the earth and heaven,
Whose sovereign power in every place holds sway—
I can commit him to Thy gracious keeping—
This son of mine—and this I do today.—Cora Baker Hall.

PREVENTS BANKRUPTCIES

Under the Liabilities (Wartime Adjustment) Act of 1941, a Liabilities Assistance Officer has been appointed in every city in Great Britain to offer advice and assistance to "any person who is in serious financial difficulties owing to war circumstances." This Act has prevented many bankruptcies.

Britain's historic roles of asylum for the victims of political persecution is upheld today. It has resulted in more than one hundred industries new to Great Britain being established in the country since Hitler came to power.

Unhappy Italy

Curse Of Garibaldi Has Been Well-Earned By Mussolini

The London Daily Telegraph says: By the admission of the censored press, morale is low and discontent is rife in Italy; but we should not indulge hopes of "explosive development," though there has been high authority for them. Mussolini's stupid treachery to his own countrymen has put them so completely in the power of Nazilism that there is at present little chance of another risorgimento of the true Italy. The Duce has well earned the curse of Garibaldi on any Italian who should attack England. The secular enemy, Germany, dominates and plunders Italy more brutally than ever before. It is only through military action that deliverance will come, whether the much-feared 8th Army or another on another front be the redeeming force.

LIKELY MORE CAREFUL

British Ministry of Information women "snoopers" who tour the country listening to the grumbles of housewives on wartime difficulties, have discovered that in many middle class homes crockery breakages have been reduced by 90 per cent. as soon as the housewife had to do without domestic help.

SLAIN BY PATRIOTS

The Belgian news agency reported that a Nazi sympathizer named La Noote, said to be head of the Belgian Nazi youth organization at Wellen in Limburg province, had been slain by Belgian patriots.

In Ceylon there are 324 rural schools where, besides the ordinary school subjects, the children are taught practical agriculture, house-building and carpentry





"That's exactly the kind of voice we want for our singing telegrams," Spangler said.

THE HUMAN COMEDY

Adapted from the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
by BEATRICE CAMMER

CHAPTER ONE

Fleecy clouds floated over the little town of Ithaca, California. Above them, hovered the spirit of Matthew Macauley who, two years before had departed on the mysterious journey of death.

As the clouds parted Matthew could see his homeland, vineyards, orchards, the church, little houses, all in scattered fragments, like life itself. He noted his tiny five-year-old son Ulysses, staring at a gopher which had pushed up the dirt in the backyard. There too was sixteen-year-old Homer, living in a world of youth's creation, groping for the design of understanding, of faith and courage in life. Far off in an army camp was his eldest son Marcus, proud of the uniform he wore, tenderly writing home to the folks. At home, under the lamplight he saw his dear wife Katey, remembering him in her thoughts, in the songs she sang, in the Bible chapter she read each night to the family.

It was this protective, gentle spirit that filled young Homer, this day, as he hurried to the telegraph office after school. He had a job as a messenger boy. It had started yesterday. Now he was going to make good and help support the family. It was a proud and awesome thought for a young fellow to have.

Tom Spangler, manager of the office watched him gravely as he tore in to report for duty. "Homer, how do you like being a messenger?"

Homer's blue eyes snapped. "I think it's great Mr. Spangler. You sure get to see a lot of different people and go to different places."

Spangler nodded. This kid had stuff. Honor. Ambition. And the capacity to be hurt. He'd be a fine, grown-up citizen one day. "Yeah. You're starting out all right. But don't kill yourself. Get there swiftly but not too fast. Be polite to everybody. Take off your cap in the elevators. Above all, never lose a telegram. If there's anything you don't understand come to me."

Homer shifted from one foot to the other. "Yes sir. But about these singing telegrams . . ."

"Well? You've got a pretty good voice haven't you?"

"They used to let me sing at the First Presbyterian Sunday School."

"That's fine." Sangler clapped him on the back. Over at the desk, Willie Grogan, the grey haired telegrapher, winked approval too. Spangler went on heartily: "That's exactly the kind of voice we want for our singing telegrams. Rich, full and kind. You see . . ."

He broke off. A young fellow, thin and shabby was shuffling in. He silently handed Spangler a telegram, already written out. Spangler checked it. The boy was sending a message to his mother, asking for enough money to get home on.

Spangler tapped it thoughtfully. "It'll be about one in the morning when this arrives. Do you want them to wake your mother up at that hour?"

The boy coughed painfully. His eyes were scared. "I thought I could get the money tonight maybe. Even if it's late."

After about ten seconds Spangler nodded. "I'll rush it right through." He brought out some paper bills. "Here. Guess you're broke. You can pay me when your mother sends the money."

The boy gasped. Numbly, he took the money. Then he mumbled his thanks and rushed out.

Spangler stared after him. He had a momentary cynicism. Tough world. There was this lad, far from home, hungry, sick. And up on the hill lived lovely Diana Steed whose parents were rolling in dough. It was the only thing he had against her. But it was plenty. How could you know what made a girl tick when she'd been living like an orchid all her life? He sighed. "Guess I need a drink. I'll be over at Corbetts' Bar if you want me."

Homer had been digesting the proceedings. Gosh! What a big heart that Mr. Spangler had. Imagine giving a lend of money just like that to a perfect stranger. It was like being Santa Claus or God or something.

"Homer." Willie Grogan was beckoning. On his desk there was a beautiful chocolate cream pie. He cut a slice each for Homer and himself. "Here my friend," he said heartily, "your very good health."

"Yes sir. Your good health," Homer returned with a shy blush. They touched the edges of their pie in solemn toast.

Willie smiled like a cherub. "Homer, there are several things you should know. I shall on occasion ask you to run an errand for me. Or join me in song. And here's a delicate matter. In the event of drunkenness—mine, not yours—I shall ask of you a depth of understanding one may expect only from children."

Homer said uncertainly, "I've got a good understanding."

"That's fine." Grogan beamed and gulped a bit of pie. "Every night in this office I shall count on you to help me perform my duties. A splash of cold water on the face if I do not respond when touched, this to be followed by a cup of hot black coffee from Corbetts . . ."

"Yes sir." Homer memorized it aloud. "Splash of cold water . . . hot coffee from Corbetts . . ."

The telegraph box was rattling. Grogan's face became troubled as he took down the message from Washington, D.C. Softly, he hummed "Rock of Ages". He showed the message to Homer. It was for Mrs. Rose Sandoval on G. Street. "The Department of War regrets to inform you that your son, Juan Domingo Sandoval has been killed in action in defense of Manila . . ."

Homer's eyes were wide and strained as he started off with the message of sorrow.

A half hour later he was bicycling his way back. Beads of sweat were on his forehead. As long as he lived he'd never forget Mrs. Sandoval's face as she read that telegram. She hadn't believed it at first. She had sat in a rocking chair and crooned and cradled an imaginary baby in her arms . . . her dead Juan Domingo. At last she had cried and only then did Homer know she would be all right.

His face was twisted with the suffering of that woman as he came into the office again. Then he stopped short. Grogan was in his chair, his head back, his mouth open. He was quite drunk. The telegraph box began to rattle.

Homer remembered his instructions. First, he threw a paper cupful of water in Grogan's face. Grogan began to revive. He was muttering, "That's right. Thank you boy . . ." as Homer dashed out for the coffee.

A few minutes later, with the coffee inside him, Grogan was almost himself again as he took another telegram off the wire. When he had completed the job he swung around in his swivel chair. "You did that remarkably well son. I congratulate you."

Homer gestured at the message. "Yes sir. Thank you. Is that an important telegram?"

Grogan fingered it. "Business. The accumulating of money. Most unimportant. But important for me to receive it. They've been trying to retire me for ten years now." He pounded the desk unexpectedly. "But I've worked all my life and I'm not going to stop now. I'd die if I did."

Homer stared in wonder. "Why shouldn't you go on working? If a fellow wants to work nobody should stop him."

"Hah!" Grogan snorted. "I wish you'd explain that to the head office. Why I was the fastest telegrapher in the business and no mistakes either, mind you. Ah, sing me a song, boy. Protect me from the murder of age and time. Protect me with your songs and young dreams. Sing boy!"

So Homer sang to him of the church in the wildwood, the church in the vale. But he was deeply troubled. He thought of that sick boy without money. Of Mrs. Sandoval and her dead son. Of poor old Grogan here who would die if he couldn't work.

It was very confusing. The world was full of good things and bad. The good things were human beings. But bad things happened to them. Then did that make the human beings bad?

(Without knowing it Homer is growing up. There is much in store for him that he cannot foresee. Be sure to read the next exciting chapter in which Homer comes to grips with a big problem.)

Relieves distress from MONTHLY
FEMALE WEAKNESS
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound not only helps relieve monthly pain but also weak, nervous feelings—due to monthly functional disturbances. It helps build up resistance against distress of "difficult days." Made in Canada.

Used To Billions

Patron At Cafeteria Bar Had Trouble With Small Change

One recent afternoon a London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal had to attend the House of Commons. One of the discomforts of this necessity was having to forego a club lunch for a meat pie and a bath bun at the cafeteria bar shared by M.P.'s and journalists. But on this particular occasion the ordeal had its compensations. Whilst the writer was munching his pie, there dashed in an elderly plump little gentleman who looked like Mr. Pickwick in the flesh. He was manifestly in a desperate hurry, ordered a fish sandwich and a cup of coffee, got slightly mixed up over his change for half-a-crown, and proceeded to devour the sandwich at a rate of which his family doctor would certainly not have approved.

"Old gent seems in a bit of a hustle," observed a stalwart Dominion trooper with whom the writer had struck acquaintance. "Yes," replied the writer. "He's very busy." "Is he?" commented the oversea warrior, "I notice he was a bit flummoxed, like myself about your small change!" "Well," said the writer. "He's more used to dealing with billions." "Gosh!" said the man from overseas. "He's lunching cheap." "Yes," replied the writer, "He's the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, and he's in a hurry. Have another coffee!"

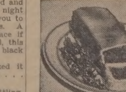
Starts All Over

Toronto Restaurant Proprietor Is Now Wiping Dishes

One Toronto restaurant chain has been so hard hit by the shortage of labor that it is a common thing to see its president, Harry R. Hinman, clearing away trays of dirty dishes, waiting on the counter or drying dishes in the kitchen.

"I'm back where I started 35 years ago, picking up dishes," he explained, and added: "Not that I think myself above wiping dishes, mind you. It's a necessary job and I enjoy doing it."

Toasted Meat Loaf



The toasted loaf pictured above is a new and attractive way of serving left-over meat. It's a rationwise way too, for a very little meat will go round if it is stretched by the addition of vegetables and gravy or sauce.

To make the bread case, remove the crusts from a loaf of bread and cut a slice ¾ inch thick from the top of the loaf. Use scissors to remove the centre of the loaf, leaving a case ¾ inch thick. Crumble the bread taken from the centre of the loaf, add left over ground meat and cooked vegetables if desired. Season well, moisten with left over gravy, white sauce, canned tomatoes or tomato sauce and pack the mixture into the bread case. Replace the slice cut from the top and brush sides and top of the loaf with melted dripping. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375F. until the loaf is crisp and browned, about 35 minutes. Serve with brown gravy or tomato sauce.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

War Hero



FLT. SGT. GEO. CALVER WITH AIR MARSHAL BISHOP

Grandview, Manitoba, is proud of Flt. Sgt. George Calver as shown here with Air Marshal W. A. Bishop, in his first flight since he was wounded in a raid over Cologne. Equipped now with artificial limbs, he is pictured on the de Havilland field in Toronto, where he addressed thousands of the workers on Thursday, July 15th. (Photo by courtesy of the R.C.A.F.)

You couldn't talk to George for more than a few moments without being glad to know him. He's a healthy strong bodied man of 27, married, and says he's anxious to get back for another crack at certain European "this and thats".

Flying in the Cologne raid with the crew of a big four-motored Halifax, they hit Cologne with everything they had, but on the way back and about 90 minutes from home, flak suddenly sliced right up through the plane and through the legs of Flt. Sgt. Calver at his station in the tail. One leg was blown off and the other badly injured. He crawled to where the engineer could put a tourniquet on each of his legs then held them in position for an hour till the plane landed.

That was only a short few months ago and to see him now you'd hardly believe the story—especially that he never lost consciousness at any time.

Taking matters philosophically about his loss, he says he asked the doctors at Christie St. hospital to make his legs four inches longer but then compromised with an extra inch only. He says that on the day after he had his legs amputated he received a parcel from his grandmother containing two pairs of socks. He doesn't worry about shortage of rubber for garters, he says, because in an emergency he can tack the socks to his legs!

It must have been an inspiration to the de Havilland workers, thousands of whom were allowed to see George and hear his words through the loud speaker system.

This plant which makes the de Havilland two-motored bomber, the Mosquito, among others, is now getting into stride on production and it is hoped will be of great aid to the cause in the numbers of planes they'll turn out to sting the Axis.

Our Western boys are doing great jobs everywhere in the armed forces, our girls are found working in factories and in war divisions right across the country and "over there" —it's just people like Flt. Sgt. Calver that come into the limelight now and again who remind the rest of the world what the West is doing.

Soldiers Write Song

British Soldiers In Palestine Dedicate Song To Prime Minister Churchill

By airgraph from Palestine, the B.B.C. has received a new song written by two British soldiers serving there, entitled "Cheerio, Mr. Churchill" and dedicated to the Prime Minister. The soldiers sent both words and music by airgraph.

The music is by Cpl. R. W. J. Bollen and the words by Sgt. H. E. Neal who wrote the Prime Minister to accept the song "as a token of respect from one of the lads who think you are great guns." The chorus goes:

Cheerio, Mr. Churchill, how's the
bag of tricks at home?
I'd love to see the village pump and
round the farm to roam.
I want to sit on the nest egg that
you've promised I shall get,
So chew away at your old cigar,
we're not dead yet.

The song has been played on the B.B.C.'s Palestine service for the composers.

TWO MILLION LEPERS

There are still more than 2,000,000 lepers in the British Empire, said Sir William Peel, chairman of the executive committee, at the annual meeting of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

Respected In Germany

Story About British Woman And Policeman In Berlin

A British woman who was among those recently released from Germany in exchange for German civilians says that even now—and perhaps more especially since our victories in North Africa—the British are respected in Germany!

One day this woman was walking in Berlin with a Jewess who wore the regulation yellow star. They were stopped by a policeman who asked the Briton sharply why she was not also wearing the star. When she replied that she was British and therefore not subject to the regulation, he saluted and almost apologized.—London Daily Sketch.

BEES REQUIRE WATER

Wise beekeepers know that there should be an adequate supply of water for the bees either within or near the apiary. During spring and early summer bees require water in fairly large quantities.

The number of persons of Polish, French, Italian, Austrian, Norwegian, Dutch, Czech and Belgian nationality registered for work in the United Kingdom is about 40,000, of whom nearly 90% are working for the war effort.

There Is No Shortage Of Beef In Canada



In contrast to what is happening in the United States, there is no shortage of beef in Canada, where ranchers have set a record in meat production so far in the war and have set a 1943 goal of 1,200,000 head and a 30 per cent. increase for this year. (Above) you see a herd of beeves being driven through Picture Butte, Alta., a typical western Canadian cow town, to the feeding pens adjacent to the railroad corrals. Canada will not only produce enough meat for her own consumption and for shipments to the United Nations this year, but will retain a "safety factor" of 185,243 head for emergency. Financial support to the ranchers by the government makes this progress possible.

2526

When Britain Was Alone

Blackest Month May Turn Out To Be Blessing In Disguise

June, 1940, was the blackest month in British history. Germany had conquered Norway, Holland, Denmark, Belgium and France. With the defection of France the British people stood alone to face the conquering hordes of the Reich and of Italy. The task before them was so gigantic that the soul sickened at the prospect.

Yet the situation, appalling as it seemed then, may turn out to be a blessing in disguise; one of the mysterious workings of Providence.

Today, Britain is mightily armed, and has the support of mighty forces from the United States and other countries, including hundreds of thousands of Free Frenchmen. The Reich is taking a shattering hammering from the air; a hammering that will intensify throughout the summer, and it may be, as air experts hope, that German resistance will crumple under the weight of bombs. The hope is only a "may", but the Allies will do their utmost to make it a reality.

In that event, no costly invasion will be necessary. A million or more British and American lives may be saved.

The French surrender did another thing. If the French and British armies had remained on French and Belgian soil, the German army would either have attacked them, or they would have had to attack the Germans. The rival forces could not have continued sitting down and looking at each other across no-man's-land. There would have been terrific, bloody fighting. And if those armies had remained there, Germany would never have invaded Russia. There would have been no second front to aid the Allies. But with France emptied of opponents, Germany foolishly as it is now known, invaded Russia, and has suffered millions of casualties which have weakened her considerably. Had Russia not been attacked, the armed forces against the French and British would have been twice what they are now. Germany would have had many thousands more tanks and planes and the bombings of the Reich on the present scale would have been impossible. The R.A.F. losses would have been very serious.

Perhaps it is all going to work out for the best.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Spot Brightly Lighted

British War Correspondent Tells About Trip Into Messina Straits

There was a time when New York's Times Square was considered the world's most brightly lighted night spot.

Now eastern dim-out regulations have plunged the area into near-darkness.

But for those still looking for a brightly lighted night spot, Alfred Wagg, British United Press correspondent in Sicily, suggests the Messina straits.

Wagg accompanied a British gunboat on a patrol into that water strip between Sicily and the Italian mainland. And he says the search light beams and gunfire flares turned loose during such a mission puts even pre-war Times Square to shame.

The gunboat Wagg rode was on the hunt for an Italian ferry that had taken refuge in a mainland harbor during the night.

As they swept into the narrow Messina straits, Wagg says it became the busiest corner in the world.

Searchlights and coastal gun blasts from Italy lighted up the night like a Fourth of July pageant.

Despite the shells that spanked the water on all sides, the gunboat swept into the harbor where the ferry was thought to be hiding. Once inside, the gunboat crew found that the Italian freight-carrier had bolted its lair.

The gunboat then wheeled about, zig-zagged back out of the enemy harbor and started home. However, before they reached port, the gunboat crew met two German E-boats and pumped a few pom-pom and machine gun shells into them before the enemy slipped off.

Did Not Know Beans

Nazis Thought Soybean Crop Grown By Peasant Was Coffee

Hope that Germany might be able to grow a small amount of coffee on German soil has turned out to have been based on an error in plant identification, according to a report in the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, of Zurich, Switzerland.

A Wasenweiler peasant received from an Alsatian, "perhaps as a joke," what he believed to be coffee beans and planted them. The brew he made from his harvest apparently was considerably more potable than the ersatz coffee he had been drinking, and his agricultural achievement was acclaimed. Investigation, however, disclosed that he had merely successfully grown soybeans.

MADE HISTORY

In the East African campaign, in 17 days (March 1-17, 1941) the columns under the command of General Cunningham drove an average of nearly 44 miles a day. This is the fastest military pursuit in history, and is approached only by the record of the Eighth Army in 1942-43.



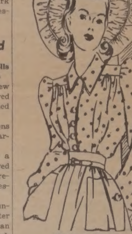
Fall Rye Seeding

Hardy Winter Variety Called Dakold Is Especially Recommended

Again it is time for farmers to begin to plan their fall rye seeding. Varieties of rye are not as well known as those of other crops. Tests have been conducted at most experimental farms and information on varieties may be obtained from any Dominion Experimental Station. In a recent bulletin from the Federal Department of Agriculture, Dakold, a hardy winter variety, is especially recommended. It was originated in North Dakota and developed by the University of Saskatchewan. Common, produced at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, has proved highly successful in weathering severe prairie winters. Crown was also judged hardy enough for Western Canada.

HOME SERVICE

DEVELOP YOUR TALENT FOR FASHION DRAWING



Fashion Drawing

Is your ambition to be a fashion artist? Many girls and men also have become interested in this, especially in more recent years, because of the increasing popularity of the profession.

The fashion artist's objective in most cases is to sell merchandise. You must learn, therefore, to present a piece of merchandise as attractively as possible so that many women will want it. An example of fashion art is pictured above.

You must idealise and dramatize the figure underneath a garment.

Of course it must be realized that it is not a profession that one can step right into without any ability whatsoever. You do need an observant eye, a good imagination, good taste, accuracy, a sense of proportion and balance, plus a strong ambition to succeed.

You may not have excessive talent, but if you have a little you can develop it with work and patience. Our booklet helps the beginner, showing how to draw all sorts of fashion figures with diagrams clearly illustrating. The simple instructions are not at all difficult.

Send 15c in coins for your copy of "Fashion Drawing Made Easy" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your name, address, and the name of booklet.

Mounted mail-carriers gave Amsterdam a sort of pony express as early as 1400.

ITCH STOPPED in a Jiffy —or Money Back
For quick relief from itching of eczema, pimples, athlete's foot, scales, scabies, rashes and other externally caused skin troubles, use fast-acting, cooling, antiseptic, liquid D. D. D. Prescription. Greaseless, stainless. Soothes irritation and quickly stops intense itching. 35c trial bottle proves it, or money back. Ask your druggist today for D.D.D. PRESCRIPTION.

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THE NEW SERIAL IN THIS ISSUE

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Adapted From The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

By BEATRICE CAMMER

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Self-Rising Flour
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PROPRIETORS

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
Rev. T. Taylor, Minister.

Sunday School	.. ..	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship	..	7.30 p.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:		
Craigmyle	.. ..	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	.. ..	2.00 p.m.
Michichi	.. ..	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.
Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

FOR SALE

One Ladies' Suit, size 16. Price, $15.00. Apply at—
29-30p LOIS' SHOP, Delia.

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)
Wednesday, August 11, 1943.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	.88¼
No. 2 Northern	.85¼
No. 3 Northern	.80¼
No. 4	.76¼
No. 5	.75¾
No. 6	.73¾
Feed	.72¾
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 c.w.	.82¾
2 c.w.	.81¾
3 c.w.	.79¾
Oats—	
2 c.w.	.40
1 feed	.40
2 feed	.39
3 feed	.37½
Barley—	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.49¼
3 feed	.49¼
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.73¼
3 c.w.	.68
4 c.w.	.65
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	1.06⅝

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	73
No. 2 Northern	70
No. 3 Northern	66½
No. 4 Northern	62
No. 5 Wheat	59
No. 6 Wheat	55
Feed Wheat	51

Discount for tough (2, 3, 4), 4 cents
All other grades, 3 cents

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
410 Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta.
Telephone M2411
Will be at the Queen's Hotel at Delia the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

FOR SALE

160 acres of Brome Grass, situated on Highway one half mile east of Delia; will cut over a ton per acre.
A. C. McCULLY, Hanna.

WANTED

A party to do BREAKING, about Thirty-five (35) acres, located 3 miles north of Delia. For particulars write—
J. R. HARTMAN,
29-31p Black Diamond, Alta.

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS
Jos. McKibbon, .. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1943

TAX FREE SOLDIERS

The value to officers and men overseas of the exemption from income tax has been greatly increased since the present high rates of income tax have gone into effect. As a result some marked contrasts exist between pay received by officers and men overseas and at home, especially if some account is taken of subsistence provided by the army and allowances paid to dependents.

In the case of a first class private, the pay is $1.50 a day after he has qualified for six months with efficient service and good conduct. The army places a value of $1.25 a day on subsistence allowed to men, and $1.70 a day for officers. Since subsistence provided is part of the real income of the soldier, the private may be regarded as receiving income worth $2.75 a day. This is $83 a month or $996 a year. If the private is serving in Canada, he is eligible to pay income tax, which would be $85, leaving a net income value for him of $911.

But members of the forces are exempt from income tax if they are serving abroad, or if their duties are normally performed in aircraft or afloat, with those serving in the western hemisphere outside Canada being taxed at half rates, excluding subsistence allowances. The private who gets cash and subsistence to the extent of $996 while in England, therefore, is not only $85 ahead of the corresponding private in Canada, but he is also in receipt of an income which, in Canada, would have to amount to $1,101 to yield him $996 after payment of income tax. There is, therefore, nearly $200 difference between the real income of the Canadian private in Canada and the Canadian private overseas. This is exclusive of clothing and accommodation, which is provided in both cases.

Many Canadian soldiers will soon be exchanging rifles for pitchforks, and jeeps for hayricks, under a plan whereby the Army will help meet the farm labour shortage.

Officers of National Defence Headquarters and the Department of Labour have worked out a two-day system of bringing help to Canada's hard pressed farmers. First, compassionate farm leave will be granted to the soldiers stationed in Canada whose families or near relatives find it too much hardship to carry on alone. Secondly, men will be detailed from formations of the Canadian Army to be employed on farms under the direction of the Department of Labor. This will be known as "Farm Duty."

Compassionate farm leave will be granted, on application, at the discretion of the G.O.C. or D.O.C., for a period not exceeding six months.

Local and District

Lac Peter Almond is home on two weeks' furlough.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lomas spent Thursday and Friday of last week in Calgary.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Horsky were business visitors to Calgary last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smyrl, of Calgary, were visitors in Delia for a few days recently.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Todd and small son, Eddie, are spending a vacation at the home of her parents at Winfield, Alta.

* * *

Mrs. Bill Killian and son, and Miss Vera Friedley, are spending a vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Friedley.

* * *

Alex. Dmytruk, of the R.C.A.F., arrived home by train last week end an a short furlough, and left again by bus Sunday.

* * *

Miss Eleanor Moore of Okotoks, has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Horsky, the guest of Miss Lillian Horsky.

* * *

Born, at Drumheller hospital, on Sunday, August 1st, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Sverdahl, of Delia, a daughter.

* * *

Carl Bund, of the Reserve Army, was home on leave recently visiting his parents, and left again by bus Sunday evg.

* * *

Mrs. E. S. Friedley, who has been a patient in the Delia Nursing Home for some time, is now recovering satisfactorily.

* * *

Miss Irene Dmytruk is visiting in Three Hills with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cosovan.

* * *

Lac Cecil Thompson, of the R.C.A.F., left by bus on Sunday evg., after spending a short furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Thompson.

* * *

Word has been received from R.C.A.F. headquarters in Calgary that Lac L. J. Hubbard, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Hubbard, Delia, is among a number of airmen arriving from overseas

Word of the safe arrival overseas of Trooper Philip Dack, 30th Recce. Regt., has been received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Dack.

* * *

Bud Farquharson, of the R.C.A.F., who arrived recently from overseas, was a visitor in Delia last week, and left to visit his parents in Penticton, B.C.

* * *

The weather during the past week has been generally dry and moderately warm, with the exception of heavy showers during the early hours of Sunday, and today (Thursday).

* * *

Mrs. J. S. McLeod, and her two small daughters, Margaret Alice and Eleanor Jean, have returned to their home in Turner Valley, after spending the past two weeks with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Innes.

* * *

W. O. 2 R. D. Mathers, of Stayner, Ontario, was killed in a crash last week at Paulson. He was a pilot instructor at the bombing gunnery school there. He was 23 years of age. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Mathers, and a brother Harry, R.C.A.F. The deceased boy is a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hewson, Delia.

Canadian Wheat Situation

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on July 30th totalled 401 8 million bushels compared with 410.6 million bushels on the same date a year previous.

Of this supply approximately 227 million bushels were in country elevators in the prairie provinces and over 20 million bushels in prairie terminal elevators.

Terminals on the Pacific coast held close to 20 million bushels, Fort William-Port Arthur terminals nearly 57 million, and terminals in Great Lake ports, St. Lawrence ports and Halifax and St. John nearly 45 million bushels.

Approximately 11 million bushels were in United States lake and seaboard ports and over 21 million bushels in transit.

Total deliveries of wheat at primary points in the prairie provinces from August 1st 1942, to July 30th, 1943, amounted to 258,062,356. By provinces these deliveries were :—

Manitoba..........	29,341 714
Saskatchewan.....	151,745,852
Alberta..........	76,974,790
	258,062,356

Shade For Swine

Every year thousands of pigs receive serious setbacks due to sunscald. All possible precautions should be taken to provide adequate shade. If natural shelter in the form of trees or brush is not available, a cheap shelter should be constructed. A few poles laid across posts driven into the ground and covered with brush or old straw provide adequate protection from the burning rays of the sun. The white breeds particularly require some such form of protection, and the provision of suitable shelters will reduce sunscald and blistering to the minimum.

In addition to adequate shade the use of oil is recommended both as preventive and cure. As a preventive, used crank case oil is quite satisfactory. A post, set up in the swine yard and wrapped with burlap moistened with oil will provide a rubbing post for the pigs and form an economical means of protection

Pigs that become sun scalded and blistered should be treated by applying new machine oil to the affected parts and confining the animals to shady quarters for a few days.

"Time Bombs"

When you throw mud at other people you're just losing ground yourself.

Democracy is built by those who live to give and destroyed by those who live to get.

How does our own daily life match up with the new order we are striving for?

It's good to know diseases since
Some people must endure them;
But diagnosis fails us if
We don't use it to cure them.

Materialism, like sleeping sickness is a disease that eats away your life while you are unaware of it.

Serve by Saving.—Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

Searle Precipitation Report

No. 14

(Compiled from the records of 615 Governmental and Searle Rain Gauges).

The moisture condition in Alberta during the past week has somewhat improved, but a slight decline has occurred in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In Alberta the rainfall that has occurred from April 1st to Aug. 2nd now shows 66 per cent of normal, compared with 65 per cent last week. In Saskatchewan this rainfall now registers 73 per cent of normal, compared with 74 per cent last week. In Manitoba this rainfall is now 111 per cent of normal, compared with 116 per cent last week.

Combining this growing season's precipitation with the rains of last fall, which represent altogether the moisture available to crops sown on stubble and adding to this the rains of the previous summer and the fall before that for crops now growing on summerfallow, the total moisture condition for the three provinces, separately, is now approximately as follows :—

For Alberta 83 per cent of normal, compared with 88 per cent last week and 105 per cent a year ago

For Saskatchewan 96 per cent of normal, compared with 97 per cent last week and 104 per cent a year ago.

For Manitoba 116 per cent of normal, compared with 118 per cent last week and 125 per cent a year ago.

Combining the three prairie provinces together, and weighting for wheat acreage, the total moisture condition is now, therefore, approximately 95 per cent of normal, compared with 96 per cent last week, and 107 per cent a year ago.

The whole of southern Alberta, as far north as Hanna, badly lacks moisture, and there is an area in Saskatchewan in the central-western part, which also is below normal. The same can be said of a small area in north-eastern Saskatchewan. Apart from these designated areas, the moisture condition over the three prairie provinces varies from good to very good.

Farmers Should Be Careful

One can hardly pick up a newspaper without seeing an account of some farm accident. Death or maiming for life may easily result from a little carelessness. Almost every operation on the farm carries some risk. It is always best to be careful, but right now the need is doubly important as farm help is exceedingly scarce. The farmer who suffers an accident which will prevent him from working is in a serious position. The old saying that familiarity breeds contempt still runs true, but in operating machinery no one has the right to take any needless risks. A little precaution may save suffering, monetary loss, and even human life.

SEEDTIME and HARVEST

By
Dr. K. W. Neatby
Director, Agricultural Department
North-West Line Elevators Association

Autumn-Sown Grasses and Legumes

There are, no doubt, large areas in the prairie provinces which will be devoted to straight grain farming for many years to come. In most districts, however, a reasonable acreage of grass, or grass and alfalfa mixed, is good for the farmer and good for the farm.

A great many farmers have been discouraged because attempts to "get a catch" of grass have failed. Failure is commonly due to (a) sowing too deeply, (b) no protection from soil drifting and (c) sowing at the wrong time. In some years and some districts, the use of nurse crops has also caused disappointment.

Since the autumn is, alas, not very far away, and since autumn-sowing of grasses is becoming more and more popular, we think it wise to draw attention to some experimental work done at Saskatoon and published in "Scientific Agriculture" (Vol. 23, No. 7). The following statements are derived from this publication and the authors are Dr. W. J. White and Mr. W. H. Horner.

1. Sweet clover should *not* be sown in autumn.
2. Crested wheat grass, brome grass, slender wheat grass and alfalfa may be sown in autumn if:—
   (a) Sowing is early enough to establish good-sized seedlings (late August to early September), or
   (b) Just before freeze-up, so that seeds don't germinate until spring.
3. Better results are obtained by sowing in stubble or weeds than on bare summerfallow.

Since conditions vary from place to place, it is wise to consult the nearest experimental farm or the local agricultural representative.

Act to Move Scrap Rubber in Alberta

Representations made by the Alberta Motor Association over the non-shipment and resultant accumulation of salvage in rural areas have been followed by the announcement by Charles LaFerle, of Ottawa, head of the salvage collection campaign, that special low rates on such freight movements have been made effective from July 15.

In consequence, the A.M.A. urges that all rural salvage committees arrange for the immediate shipment not only of rubber but all salvage as it is urgently required for war purposes.

"The special low rates will greatly assist the government's effort to obtain 10,000 tons of scrap rubber by Aug. 31," said an official of the A.M.A.

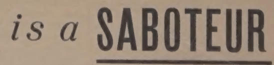
There are large quantities of scrap rubber in the province and it is hoped to obtain large collections to aid the national campaign.

Consult our agent now regarding your marketing problems and obtain your 1943 permit.

Investigate our Agricultural Service.

Note: The Government urges you to get your coal supply now!

PIONEER GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED



An idle Dollar is a SABOTEUR

Like an idle man, an idle dollar is "working" for the Nazis. Enlist every possible cent... every dollar... for active service today ... every day in the form of WAR SAVINGS STAMPS AND CERTIFICATES.

Space donated by the
BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

Honor Roll

List of Those Enlisted In The Armed Forces From This District

Allen, Maj. R. F.
Almond, Jas.
Almond, Peter
Bertsch, R.
Bertsch, W.
Billings, Geo.
Billings, Arnold
Burgess, J.
Brunner, H.
Battle, J.
Battle, Robt.
Burke, Norman
Berg, Matt.
Berg, Doug.
Ball, Harry
Berg, Robt.
Bender, R.
Blair, John
Curtis, Wm. (sen.)
Curtis, Joe
Curtis, Billy
Cave, J.
Cook, Gordon L.
Church, W. A.
Digiano, L.
Dack, David
Dack, Phillip
Dmytruk, Mike
Dmytruk, Andrew
Dmytruk, Alex.
Desbenne, R. K.
Dodds, Nicholas
Elliott, Dorothy
Edmonson, Bert.
Edwards, Basil
Edwards, Allan
Edwards, Harris
Edgley, Gordon
Farquharson, Geo.
Farquharson, R.H.
Friedley, Wm.
Friedley, H.
Friedley, R.
Friedley, Elmer M.
Foye, Gordon E.
Fletcher, L.
Fletcher, H.
Farwell, Russell
Ferris, Jack
Fitzsimmons, Norman A.
Ganong, Ken.
Grant, Tom
Galer, Nick
Gordon, Arthur R.
Godwin, Mrs. A.
Gibson, Bob
Hubbard, L.
Hubbard, Jim
Hamilton, C.
Hamilton, M.
Hoy, T. C.
Humphrey, T.
Hudgeon, P.
Harsch, Fred
Hall, Wm.
Hartman, John
Harrison, Vivian
Harrison, Jean
Imler, G.
Joberg, Ellis
Jones, Evan
Jamieson, Pete
King, N.
Kempf, K.
Limpert, J. B.
Lefley, J.
Lefley, Art.
Larder, C. (missing)
Lindsay, W.
Lane, Ross
Lane, Bette
Long, Reta
Long, Edna May
Martin, Jimmy
Morrison, Billy
Morrison, Mary
Morrison, Fred
Morrison, Doug.
Morrison, M. M.
Mittlestead, M.
Mossop, Wm.
Mortimer, L.
Marshall, A.
Marshall, N. J.
Marshall, Fred.
Marshall, T. A.
Miles, Herb.
Miles, Harold
McMurchie, J.
McLaren, Alex.
McCully, Jack B.
Mittlestead, N.
McKee, S. W.
McAuliffe, Tom
MacMillan, Harry
MacMillan, Bobbie
Macpherson, H. R.
Moore, Byron G.
Moore, Frank C.
McConnell, John
Newman, W.
Naffin, Alex.
Nicholl, Wm.
Okie, F.
O'Hara, Joe
Porter, F.
Porter, E.
Porter, J.
Pierce, Ben (Sr.)
Pierce, Tom
Peterson, Van
Pullar, Stewart
Pearson, Doris
Peterson, James
Peterson, Olaf
Piffer, Homar
Piffer, Earl
Pearson, Ernest H.
Rieger, Henry
Rieger, William
Reid, Emerson
Ripper, Laurie
Ripper, Frank
Ripper, Rosemary
Ross, G.
Reib, Gilbert
Simpson, Allan
Simpson, Jimmy
Sprouse, K.
Sprouse, Robert
Smith, G.
Smith, Geo.
Smith, Jas.
Skeets, S.
Skeets, Lionel
Sinclair, R.
Staples, L. D.
Swainson, Carl
Stoness, R.
Snyder, Lorne
Saluke, L. Sam
Sloan, Melvin
Taylor, M.
Taylor, Lester
Taylor, Russell
Thompson, W.
Thompson, Cecil
Tario, J. D.
Tiffin, Robt. L.
Todd, Edmund
Venus, Arnold
Venus, Art
Watson, Frank
Wallace, R. J.
Wallace, Oliver D.

N.B.—Please send us in the name of any soldier omitted from above list.

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, August 12, 13, 14, and 15. All times mentioned are Mountain Daylight Time.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12

6:05 p.m.	Swing for the Services.
7:00 "	Bing Crosby Music Hall.
8:00 "	CBC National News.
8:15 "	Chalet Concert.
9:00 "	BBC News Reel.
9:30 "	We Shall Have Music.
11:00 "	CBC News.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13

6:05 p.m.	"Victory Parade."
7:00 "	Waltz Time.
7:30 "	Canadian Theatre of the Air.
8:00 "	CBC National News.
9:00 "	BBC News Reel.
9:30 "	Drama
10:00 "	Classics in Cameo.
10:30 "	The Music Makers.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14

6:00 p.m.	Musical Memories.
7:30 "	Marius Benoist String Orchestra.
8:00 "	CBC National News.
8:15 "	Dixieland Capers.
9:00 "	BBC News Reel.
9:30 "	United Services Saturday Night Show.
10:00 "	Cowboy Hit Parade.
11:00 "	CBC News.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 15

6:30 p.m.	Week-End Review.
7:00 "	The Army Show.
7:30 "	Album of Familiar Music.
8:00 "	CBC National News.
8:15 "	The Sunday Night Show.
9:30 "	Dances of the Nations.
10:00 "	Organ Recital.
10:30 "	Vesper Hour.
11:00 "	CBC News.

More than 70 per cent of all the casualties suffered by the armies of the British Empire in all the campaigns of 1940 and 1941 were suffered by United Kingdom troops.